The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Salary Bill Discussed by the Senate.

Speech by Alex. H. Stephens on the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1874.

SENATE.

Compensation of Senators.

The Senate met at noon. The Chairman, Mr. Carpenter, laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate in reply to a resolution of December 17, calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the Government. Laid on the table.

Mr. STEWART opposed the amendment.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting correspondence in regard to the Virginius, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to repeal the bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, and recommended that with such amendments the bill be passed.

Mr. Edmunds said he had no hesitation in stating that the committee had agreed substantially in the amendments.

Retrenchment.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. of the compensation of all officers of the Government whose salaries exceed one thousand dollars per annum to a dollar per day.

Mr. CAMERON objected, and it was laid over.

Inquiry Into the Use of Official Postage Stamps.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a resolution requesting the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General to communicate to the Senate the number of officers and employes connected with their respective departments who are furnished with official postage stamps, either directly or indirectly, and if it is the custom when writing to parties not connected with the department information to enclose an official stamp for prepayment.

The Finances.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution directing the Finance Committee, in order to prevent the inflation of the currency and to meet the necessities of the Government, to consider the expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary loans, and authorize national banks to use certificates of indebtedness issued for such loans as part of their reserve; so to provide for the issue, redemption and cancellation of legal tender notes equal in amount to those which have been or may be paid out of the forty-four million dollars heretofore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered printed.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was read to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the national banking law should be so amended as to prohibit stockholders and officers of national banks from being concerned in the business of private banking in or near the locality of the national bank, whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law.

General Shipping Act.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for a commission to prepare and report to Congress a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping act, and for other purposes. Referred.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a joint resolution to appoint Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, and Alex. T. Stewart, of New York, regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place respectively of Louis Agassiz, deceased, Chas. G. Woolsey and Wm. B. Astor, whose terms have expired by limitation, and Alex. H. Stephens, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, the District of Columbia, whose terms have expired. Referred.

Regulating Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to regulate and facilitate commerce across navigable rivers forming the boundary of States. It provides that all railroad and other bridges across such declared public highways, and shall be legally open to the use of every railway having business at or near such bridges, upon paying the owner of such bridges and approaches thereof a reasonable compensation, subject to limitations and conditions which the bill in detail prescribes. Referred.

The Salary Question.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the House bill to abolish the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates was taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, striking out the first three sections, and substituting therefor sections repealing the act of March 3, 1873, and fixing the salary as it was prior to the passage of that act, and further providing that the compensation of the several heads of departments be eight thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. PRATT reviewed the legislation in regard to the increase of compensation, and said that Congress had erred in this matter, and should retrace its steps. He thought the act should be repealed, and hoped the demand for economy now coming from all sections would be heard.

Specie Payments.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over, and the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance before the holidays, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at present to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledges made by the Government for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, was taken up.

Mr. BOGY addressed the Senate. He thought the whole system of legal tenders was vicious and contrary to a sound financial policy; but the wants of the country, and of his section particularly, were so pressing that there was no time now to remedy the evil. The country wanted speedy relief. He thought there was an unequal distribution of currency. The six New England States had received one hundred and ten million dollars, when they were entitled to but thirty-nine millions. The Middle States had received nineteen millions, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty-one millions. He advocated the re-issue of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, an additional issue of fifty million dollars in legal tenders, and an issue of twenty-five millions in national bank notes to western banks.

The Salary Bill Resumed.

Consideration of the salary bill was then resumed.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment that the Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the Forty-third Congress who have received their compensation since March 4th, 1873, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, shall hereafter be paid in such monthly installments as will make an aggregate for the whole Congress at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment. As for himself, he would have the salaries as at present, because he did not believe them excessive. He opposed that he would not oppose any bill that would cut out the odd numbers in the bill, so as to relate to the President and Supreme Court. He was opposed to any law to cut down the salary of the next President, and believed that he should have the same salary as the present one, be he a Democrat, Liberal or Republican.

Mr. THURMAN did not see any difficulty in voting for the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Pratt). He felt it to be his duty to undo, as far as in his power, the law increasing the salaries and effects thereof.

Mr. LOGAN thought the money received by the Senators was their private property, and could not be taken from them. He inquired of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) if the bill should become a law to day, and he (Logan) should resign his seat in the Senate to-morrow, could the Government of the United States recover money already paid him? He hoped the Senator from Ohio could answer that question.

Mr. THURMAN—I am afraid to answer. The Senator might resign his seat in order to keep the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) opposed the amendment. He did not believe Congress had the right to exercise that power. He favored the repeal of the bill, and should vote for its repeal, but would reject all other propositions.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was in favor of an absolute repeal of the salary bill, and, further, to re-imburse the Treasury for all money taken out under that bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow he would endeavor to press the salary bill to a vote, and hoped the Senators would remain until the matter was disposed of.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The session of the House, after the vacation, was resumed at noon, with a pretty full attendance of members and with densely crowded galleries.

Bills Introduced.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of the 19th of December, the Speaker proceeded to the call of States for bills for reference only. Under the call a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—To regulate services in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry, and abolishing moieties to public officers.

By Mr. KASSON—To create a National Board of Trade, and prescribe its duties.

By Mr. MCCRARY—To prohibit the creation of deficiencies in the public service.

By Mr. BARBER—To legalize a pontoon railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien.

By Mr. HOAR (Mass.)—For the appointment of a commission of three persons on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and division of profits between labor and capital in the United States, and the local, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency.

By Mr. KILLINGER—For a uniform system of railroad transportation in the United States.

By Mr. BECK—To provide a uniform currency, and for the retirement of national bank notes and the substitution of 3 65-100 bonds.

By Mr. ARTHUR—To repeal the provisions of the law requiring a pivot draw in the bridge across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati; also repealing all acts imposing taxation on State banks and bankers; also to encourage mechanical industry.

By Mr. LUTTRELL—Requiring the Attorney General to prosecute suits for the payment to the Government of interest paid for the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Diminishing the Regular Army.

Mr. COBURN asked leave to report from the Committee on Military Affairs a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the regular army and of discontinuing in whole or in part the work of construction, preservation and repair of fortifications and all other works of defence, with leave to send for persons and papers.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not received. Subsequently the objection was withdrawn and the resolution adopted.

Amending the Rules.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution to amend the rules so that all bills for the relief of private citizens by name shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and referred to the appropriate committees without being printed. Referred.

Cholera.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the Army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and resident physicians of such towns, and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before the first of January, 1878. Adopted.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, appropriating $28,449,924, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FRYE advocated the bill.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of States, and that this bill would break up the public school system, lunatic asylums and other charitable institutions of the South.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) next rose to address the House, but said he could not say all he had to say in twenty minutes, and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

Mr. E. R. HOAR objected, but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege was granted to Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, (colored).

Then Mr. WALLS, of Florida, also colored, renewed the objection, but he, too, withdrew it.

Mr. STEPHENS then proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject, he had reduced his views to writing. His opposition to the bill did not spring from prejudice against any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He believed all men were created equal, but he was opposed to this measure, or to any one kindred to it, because of a want of necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit that the powers of Congress were specific and limited, and that all legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were held by the delegation from the people of the several States, and he contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The proper remedy was in the judgment of the Courts, to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further, because of its inexpediency. Even if the power were unquestioned in Congress to pass this law, he thought it would be injudicious and unwise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States.

He did not believe in point of fact that the colored people of Georgia desired it. Their religion and church organizations, except in the case of Catholics, were distinct from those of the whites, and they hid their own schools, even a college for colored youths. They did not desire to have mixed schools.

Mr. STEPHENS occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter, having had his time extended twice. The peroration was in these words: "If you who call yourselves Republicans, shall you, in obedience to what you consider a party behest, pass this bill, you will establish that the republican principles of the old and true Jefferson school are dead? Be assured that you are indulging in a fatal illusion. The old Jeffersonian democratic republican principles are not dead, and will never die out as long as a true devotee of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period, as the Magna Charta was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century, but these principles will come up with renewed energy, as did those of the Magna Charta, and that, too, at no distant day. The old Jeffersonian democratic republican principles dead, indeed! When the tides of the ocean cease to ebb and flow, when the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence, when clouds no longer thunder, when the earth's electric bolts are no longer felt, when her internal fires go out, then, and not before, will these principles cease to live! Then, and not before will these principles cease to animate and move the liberty loving masses of this country."

Mr. RANSIER, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practical freedom in the Southern States for the colored people, and would not be so long as the matter was left to the discretion of the several States.

Mr. MILLS opposed it as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Mr. ELLIOTT obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

The Virginius.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reference to the steamer Virginius. The message was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

LETTERS FROM CUBA.

Malicious Deception by "Butcher" Burriel—Excitement at Santiago over the Release of the Virginius Prisoners—Splenetic Letter from the "Hero of the Slaughter House."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, December 16, 1873.
(No. 6.)

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sunday's letter was written under the inspirations of war, the mail steamer which arrived on that morning having brought us dates up to the first of the month, though scarcely less explicit or more advanced than those already in our possession by the preceding steamer.

Orders, at the time of my writing, were in the hands of Burriel, bearing the signature of the Captain General of Cuba, for the delivery of the surviving prisoners of the steamer Virginius. But with the malicious deception that has characterized the proceedings of the Government of St. Jago they have not only been kept studiously secret from the knowledge of his department, but an impression that a different and warlike termination would ensue has been also as carefully circulated. And even until the last moment, when it was no longer possible to evade or conceal the intentions of the superior authority in Havana, all was ignorance and doubt until to-day. Preparations for attack and defence went on ashore, a semi belligerent disposition manifested itself afloat. With to-day, however, there is initiated a change,—and a happy change, we trust. The "Hero of the Slaughter House" has obeyed orders, and the hidalgos of the Spanish Colonia in this city, joining their voices with "Dons" in Casino Havana, bow—though reluctantly—to the peremptory mandate from Madrid. S. Jago has been very much excited to day,—crowds of people, headed by impetuous opponents to what is called the humiliating policy of Old Spain, have been parading the streets of this ancient city at intervals, striving to stir up a demonstration against the delivery, and clamoring for the destruction of the "enemies of Spain"—the prisoners. But the authorities promulgated the order this morning, hence the excitement, and with a foresight that does the villain credit, the previous night he had the prisoners removed to the security of the Morro fort, at the entrance to the harbor, and there placed under the guard of troops he could rely upon,—the troops from the Spanish peninsula. The prisoners had been confined in the St. Jago jail, and the politic move was dictated to the Governor by fear and interest,—as a city emeute might have resulted in a forced entry of the jail and the death of the prisoners. On the 14th U. S. Consul Young and the commanding officers of the naval vessels "Juniata" and "Kansas" visited the Governor of the Oriental Department at his residence near the Plaza, the object of the visit being to ascertain his intentions with regard to the prisoners, and to inquire if any instructions had emanated from Havana relative to their release, for, as you remember, I informed you the U. S. officials had information through the British Consul that such orders had been issued from Capt. Gen. Jovellar, and must already have reached Burriel.

The visit was void of results. Burriel was not seen, his aid—through whom no interview could be held—apologizing for his chief on account of sickness. This morning early the Consul ascertained that the prisoners had been removed to the Morro,—the removal mentioned above—8 miles below the city. It appeared as if another clandestine flight, under cover of darkness, was in store for the unhappy captives. A communication from the Consul and United States naval commanders was at once sent to Burriel, asking information as to the removal—the reason for it—also as to the place in which they were confined, and the manner in which they were guarded and treated, closing with a very broad intimation that if another attempt were made covertly to remove them from the port (the latest official news from the Government having confirmed the belief that they were *bona fide* Americans, and entitled to protection,) such force as the United States had in the harbor of St. Jago would be used to prevent it. As an indication that this was not an idle boast, the United States steamer "Kansas" dropped down outside of the Morro and took up a position to guard against any surreptitious embarkation and transfer of the prisoners. This quasi blockade of the port, however, was not long maintained, as a reply to the Consul's letter to Burriel was soon received, and though signed by a chief of artillery on his staff, was evidently indited by him. It was his last official opportunity to rap the American officials, and he availed himself of it. He acknowledges the receipt of the United States official's communication, and in reply to the main question as to the release of the Virginius prisoners, states that orders have been received from his superior at the capital of the island, to take steps for their delivery to day, and if an officer from the United States authorities in St. Jago would meet an "ayndante" (aid) from Senor Burriel, at the Governor's residence, a conference would be held as to the time, place and mode of delivery of the prisoners. "In reply," says the document, "to the interrogation of the American officials as to the manner in which the prisoners are treated, how controlled and where secured, His Excellency considers it not only irrelevant, but impertinent; however, as it has been asked,—though officiously—the Governor has the honor to reply that the prisoners of Spain are treated and confined in a manner best subserving the interests of that nation." The United States Consul and the naval commanders, notwithstanding Burriel's splenetic letter and his attempted snub in feigning sickness and not communicating directly, lost no time in consulting the Spanish officer representing Burriel, by a similar official, and arranging and completing the necessary preliminaries of delivery. I am glad to state they were satisfactorily and speedily settled, and as follows: The United States ship of war Tuscalusa, Commander Braine, is to move down near the Morro Castle, where the captives now are, and at sunrise on the 18th the Spanish authorities will convey them to the ship and effect the final delivery. The Americans in St. Jago this evening are exceedingly well pleased with the prompt solution of the threatening question raised by the capture of the Virginius. The end, perhaps, is not reached yet; the bitter, rash and proud spirit of the insular Spaniards—the slave oligarchy—may burst forth in a wild, reckless, overt act, so compromising the home or public that a reparation by an apology—by the return of a vessel and crew seized tortiously—by the expenditure of a few pounds of powder on a Christmas day, and the momentary fluttering of an emblem in the breeze—may be out of the question. It is hoped the war fervor here may harmlessly expend itself in the sound and fury, the Falstaffian bravado, of which we have seen so much. It is well to know, in any case, that, with Spain prostrated in the home government de facto struggling against fearful odds towards republicanism,—with Emilio Castelar, the great Spanish literal—a man, in ideas, a quarter of a century in advance of his countrymen, as his accord, in Congress, of liberty to a more enlightened constituency to his home, he may seek—under the mysterious workings of our civil service system—which, like "the peace of God passeth understanding," a foreign Consulship as a reward for past party services, and gaining his end, be sent to some such place as Santiago de Cuba, where he may some day live to see the building which this Government furnishes for his official residence, and over the doors of which are emblazoned the palsied arms of thirteen pieces, and upon the chief azure the Escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." The crest over the head of the eagle, a glory breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, and on an azure field, in other words, the arms of his country, and the whole building "flying the flag, surrounded by a Spanish guard, while from the windows of his temporary prison he may see file by him, on the way to a brutal death, his fellow-citizens, his consular protest and consular authority, and dignity spent, being as impotent to protect and save them as it would be to arrest in interplanetary space the erratic movements of Biela's comet. (The above was really the actual state of affairs at the United States consulate in St. Jago when Capt. Fry and his associates were led to the "slaughter house." A person who saw Fry pass says he cast a mournful look at the building and upon the flag, raising his hand and reverently taking off his cap as he saw his country's emblem for the last time.) A single man-of-war, it can confidently be asserted, in the harbor of St. Jago, in the early days of last November, would have prevented Burriel's bloody assizes, saved the innocent, whom no retroact of Spain can bring to life again, saved our Government several millions spent in the creation of a force by the timely display of it, would have asserted the supremacy of the doctrine quoted in the President's message that "American vessels on the high seas in time of peace bearing the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the flag to which they belong; and, therefore, any violation, molestation or detention of such vessels by force, on the part of a foreign power, is a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States." Persons from the rural districts visiting these floating wooden forts for the first time wonder what in the world they are good for. They may even display the ignorance of a Cabinet officer, who, visiting one once, on a tour of inspection forced by departmental routine, and peering within her intricate interior, jumped back, exclaiming in surprise and dread: "Great G—d, she's hollow!" But if ever they take a trip in a Government or other kind of ship, ten thousand miles away, they may learn that the safety of their lives and those of their countrymen who travel,—and, what is of far more importance, the honor of their nation and its respectability abroad—depends measurably upon the efficiency of these hollow fabrics.

Talking of marine matters, the officers of the different war vessels in St. Jago harbor, English, American and French, are all in the Plaza to-night, fraternizing and "fraternal glee at the Don's sudden change. The "Juniata" fellows are especially elated, as they seem to see, in the delivery of the Virginius captives, a speedy return north. By the way, your correspondent, through the courtesy of one of the officers of this vessel, will go down to the lower harbor with them, to witness, on the following noon, the transfer of which, if the "Hero of the Slaughter house" does not change his imperial mind, more in my next. For the present, enough. Let

"The rainbow of peace,
Hang like the flag of victory upon the rear of the clouds of war."

The Oil Market.

The *Titusville Courier* says the advance then in oil market since the beginning of the present month commenced sooner than we expected. We had thought it probable that the rise would begin some time in the latter part of January, or at least not before the middle of the month. The feeling, however, on Saturday last was unmistakably firm. The increase of production from the fourth sand wells has not thus far proved so large as was expected a few weeks ago. From third sand wells, there is undoubtedly a decrease of production, with but a very small number of wells drilling. In view of all that can at present be seen, there is reason to believe that a large advance of price in oil is not far distant.

—Intelligence from the Gold Coast East says that the British forces will enter the Ashantee territory on the 15th of this month.

Blank Books

Sent to all parts of the country. All mail orders promptly attended to and filled with the greatest care. J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, Pittsburgh.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Butler and the Newspaper Reporters.

Amendments to the Steamboat Law.

Opinion of Pennsylvania Manufacturers on Congressmen's Salaries.

Message from the President to Congress on the Virginius Affair.

Official Correspondence Between Spain and the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1874.

Supreme Court Servants.

In regard to the falsehood telegraphed from here to some of the "Liberal" journals that the servants of the Supreme Court Judges are carried on the rolls of the court and paid by the Government, it is proper to state that it had just this foundation, and no more: The messengers of the Supreme Court of the United States are colored men, and are assigned to duty as messengers of the court. They carry the books of the Judges to and from the library, act as doorkeepers, take charge of the court room and act as messengers for the Government attorneys. The Judges who reside here give these men their board, and when not occupied during official hours, do any private service for the Judges which they require. This is a matter entirely between the Judges and the employes. Outside of official hours, the latter can engage in any occupation that they please. While in the service of the court they are paid by the court, and at other times, if engaged in the service of individuals, are paid by the individuals served.

Butler and the Newspaper Reporters.

Gen. Butler, in his speech on the 17th ult., on the bill repealing the salary law, alluded to the occupants of the Reporter's Gallery as men occupying their places through the bounty of Congressmen, and seemed to think that the duty of that body, that the correspondents here in the National Capital had greatly abused a privilege conferred upon them. Now, the fact is, no legitimate, enterprising news gatherer can well afford to sit in that gallery five minutes without doing an injustice to the paper he represents, except, perhaps when the member from the district wherein the correspondent's paper is located is making one of his best speeches upon some particular interesting subject to his constituents. The gallery is for those mainly who are reporting the formal proceedings. The men who make the comments he is so much troubled about can do it and do it elsewhere, and can base their arguments from published proceedings for that matter. The real legitimate reporting men here in Washington are found everywhere at the same time about the Capital, and as far as they are concerned, the abolition of the gallery would not interfere with them. But if it is abolished the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts will deprive an extensive lot of frauds who represent themselves as newspaper men, some of whom obtain their seats in the gallery through the influence of the honorable gentleman as "correspondent of the *Oil Fish Gazette*," of Massachusetts.

Investigating Departments.

Some of the departments, in anticipation of a call from a Congressional Investigation Committee, are preparing to make as favorable a showing as possible. As a general thing it will be found the expenditures of the different offices have increased year by year. The office of the Register of the Treasury, is however, known to be an exception to the rule, as the amount of business was the same with, but slight variations, as the demand made by the United States on November 15, and that this proposal had been accepted, and a procotol signed accordingly.

Secretary Fish next—on December 3—telegraphed Sickles that word had been sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington—Admiral Polo —to fix time and place for surrendering the Virginius, which would be the signal for release.

The correspondence then further gives the letters between Secretary Fish and Minister Sickles relative to the latter's resignation.

The Correspondence at Washington.

Next follows the correspondence between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo at Washington the substance of which has already been published. In this correspondence it is seen that the Fish declined to submit to arbitration the question of an indignity to the American flag,—but would submit all other proper questions; he also expressed surprise at the neglect of the Spanish Government to express disapproval of the hasty executions; arbitration was also refused because it was desirable to have the matter had settled before Congress assembled. That the question of reclamation raised by Spain could be settled when the indignity to the United States flag was atoned for. The United States refuses to allow Spain to hold Virginius while seeking proofs to justify the capture. Admiral Polo next asked whether if the vessel be given up inquiries would be instituted by the United States with a view to the punishment of any who might be found to have violated the laws of the United States—reserving the question of salute for further information. Secretary Fish consults the Presidents accepts the proposal if the vessel and survivors are delivered forthwith, the salute to be dispensed if Spain, before December 25th satisfied the United States that the Virginius had no right to carry the United States flag—in that case proceedings to be commenced by the United States against the vessel and survivors implicated. Spain is also to proceed in accordance with the second proposition to Sickles; evidence in order to show that the Virginius at the time of her capture was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States. The rest of the correspondence contains no matter of any interest, being principally memoranda of dispatches, &c., which have heretofore been published.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has recommended a substitute for the House bill repealing the Bankrupt act, which differs from it in many essential particulars; but the crowded state of our columns this morning precludes the possibility of giving even a synopsis of it.

☞For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches see Fourth Page.

DIVIDENDS.

☞DIVIDEND—BANK OF INDUSTRY.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874. ja6,w94

☞DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a Dividend of $2.25 PER SHARE on the capital stock of said Company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.

JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer,
120 Smithfield street, second floor.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874. ja6,w97

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., 67 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) PER SHARE, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
ja6,w100

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
ja6:w96

OFFICE OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INS. CO., No. 41 Ohio street.

☞XII DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, January 5, 1874. de6,w94

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1874.

JOHN D. FERRIER, Cashier.
ja6

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
ja5:w76

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the 2d ward according to the established rules of law, have declared a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the capital stock of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which is payable on the 15th inst., to their legal representatives, by the treasurer, forthwith.

W. ROSE KING, Treasurer.
ja5:w80

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHTY PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
ja6:w87

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on after January 12, 1874.

J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.
ja5:w83

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of taxes.

E. S. SMITH, Cashier.
ja5:w80

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 5, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1874.

W. A. CLEMENS, Cashier.
ja6:w78

UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., December 31, 1873.

☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after January 15th, 1874.

JNO. E. RIDELL, Cashier.
ja5:w75

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after JANUARY 5, 1874. Free of all tax.

W. McCALLIN, Cashier.
ja6:w71

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 1, 1874.

☞DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the average capital paid in, payable on and after the 15th inst.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.
Dec. 31, 1873. ja1:w67

AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1873.

☞THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 12th, 1874.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
ja1:w67

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1873.

☞QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
ja1:w67

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO., PA. January 3, 1874.

☞NOTICE.—DAVID CAMPBELL, AN indentured apprentice, having ran away from me, all persons are hereby notified to harbor said apprentice, and that I will pay the sum of six and one-fourth cents reward for his return to me.

JAMES B. LINHART.
ja5,w80:TTHS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to all parties intending having their gas meters tested, to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

MEETINGS.

☞NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Mercantile Library Hall Co." will be held at the Hall Building, FRIDAY, January 9th, 2 P. M.

By order,
THOS. N. MILLER, Secretary.

☞☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER with Fifty Thousand Dollars capital to join the full interest in a profitable business in this city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of large business experience, either as Book-Keeper, Commercial Traveler or Business Manager. Best of references can be given. Address, Box "A," this office. de22:w2

$5 TO $20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANTED! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. dc6:s6w

TO LET.

TO LET.

STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM, 94 Diamond Street.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, suitable for two young gentlemen, or husband and wife. Also, a Room on second floor. Inquire at No. 35 Ross street.

TO BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—As the Germania Savings Bank intends to move to its new building on April 1st, 1874, the desirable and commodious BANKING ROOM, on the first floor, will be vacated. Apply to (formerly in the occupancy of the Dollar Savings Bank), who will be to rent from that date.

BEVERLY JONES.
de28:w4d 149 Fourth avenue.

TO LET — OFFICES AND STORE ROOMS, April 1, 1874, in the new building of the GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

TWO Rooms, 20x60, fronting on Wood street, half basement, two steps below sidewalk, fitted up with fire proof vault, safes, steam heating and suitable for either store or offices.

ONE Room, 20x60, fronting on Diamond alley; also basement, three stories, suitable for storage.

ONE Room, main floor, 24x60, with directors' room, 20x37, attached, fine proof vault, large plate glass windows and very suitable for Insurance or Banking offices.

TWO Floor Rooms, 21x60, second floor, each connected with directors' rooms, 20x27, fire proof vaults, &c.

FOUR suits of offices, third floor, size about 19x20 feet each, with water closets connected and all fitted up with modern improvements.

ONE large office, also on third floor, 20x50.

LODGE HALL, the fourth floor, covering the entire building, is fitted for large public purposes, modelled after the best arranged Lodge Rooms east or west; rich stucco work and finished throughout in black walnut.

Main Lodge Hall, 32x50 feet with ceiling 25 feet high, six side rooms and a banquet room 20x50 feet.

The entire building is heated by steam.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the Bank, No. 65 Fourth avenue.

de23 C. MEYRAN, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HAVING DETERMINED to give all our attention to the manufacture of Lighting Fluid, we offer for sale our entire Retail Department for sale. An energetic person or persons will find this a well established, paying trade, and a rare opportunity to engage in a safe business. LOCKHART & CO.

dc6:w99:TTHS

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any other. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER,
de22 Penn street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

One 24 inch Rogers' Surfacer.
One No. 1 Ball Moulder, 2 sides.
Three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO.,
121 Liberty street.

TAGS MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS will best insure their shipments to their destination by using DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 300 millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by tags becoming detached. All Express Companies use them. *Sold by Printers and Stationers everywhere.*

19157-TT

ELECTIONS.

☞LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Election

For officers for the ensuing year will be held at the

LIBRARY BUILDING,

ON

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874,

Between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M.

Immediately after the election the Annual Meeting and Installation of Officers, &c., will take place. All the members are cordially requested to be present.

The suggesting Committee, Messrs. W. F. Robb, W. W. Thomson, Jas. M. Black, A. J. Parsons and George I. Whitney has put in nomination the following regular ticket:

PRESIDENT,
Gen. J. B. SWEITZER.
TREASURER,
W. N. RIDDLE.
DIRECTORS,
W. L. CHALFANT.
CHAS. EVANS.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.
AUDITOR,
WM. THAW, Jr.

By order of the Board.
de6 BEVERLY

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....SEVENTH STREET, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,..... ..... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$ 5 00
Do. for six months..... 3 00
Do. for three months..... 2 50
Do. for one month..... 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..... 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of ten..... 1 25
Clubs of ten..... 1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence of Briceland, who will now be hung.

IT is probable that our new city charter will be signed by Governor Hartranft within a day or two.

IT is proposed that the only legislation that shall take place prior to proclaiming the new Constitution shall be an act fixing the salaries of members at $1,000.

PETER COOPER, of New York, thinks our currency perfectly good, but is anxious for specie payments. If "good enough," why be anxious for a change?

IT is stated that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company propose to leave the field free to the Texas Pacific Railroad, in the matter of legislation this year, and Colonel Scott expects such aid from Congress as will enable him to complete his road without an extension of time.

WE elsewhere comment on Spanish affairs. Already the intimation is thrown out that the throne will be offered to Alfonso, the son of Isabella—thus restoring the old *regime* of Bourbons to power in Spain. Serrano has a lurking desire for the Monarchy, with himself as Prime Minister.

IT is given out, we are gratified to say, that no impediments or delay will be interposed to the speedy proclamation of the new Constitution by the Legislature. It is thought that in a week, at the farthest, it will be proclaimed in force, and that in the meantime there will be no jobbing bills or special legislation enacted. We hope this will prove true—as it will serve to mollify all feeling as regards the new Constitution.

THE Secretary of the Navy has determined to have a naval drill at Key West before the fleet concentrated there is again dispersed. There are twenty-five war vessels gathered there, and among them are some of the heaviest and strongest in the navy. These are to be grouped in battle line, and a display of maneuvering made. We do not know that this harmless display is particularly objectionable, and it will compensate for the fuss we have had.

AMONG the novel items developed by the approach of the Legislative session is a bargain between Buckalew and Brockway for the latter to resign, and permit the former to occupy his place in the House, in order that he may bring forward his schemes of legislation on the new Constitution. Why not arrange for Buckalew to be a member of the Legislature permanently? He certainly ought not to be without an office?

THE NEW YORK journals are loud in their condemnation of the coal combination formed, and call on our Legislature to break up, by law, the combination. New York should be interested in this, as many of these combinations centre there, and their capital is wielded there. We do not object to the Pennsylvania Legislature doing what is reasonable and proper, but certainly it cannot be expected to discriminate against Pennsylvania and in favor of New York. Let the New York Legislature try its hand on the question.

THE INVESTIGATION into the "Ville du Havre" disaster is attended with the usual result,—no one to blame. A long continued fog, the weariness of the steamer's crew, from incessant watching, and consequent lack of care, are the causes given for the disaster. The French Captain, said to have come on board the "Loch Earn" dry of clothing, proves that it was the pilot and not he, that was so rescued. This is all there is to explain of the terrible disaster. If fault existed, it was in sending the steamer to sea with a small crew.

THE project said to be well matured, of forming an immense stock company, with a capital of $30,000,000 or more, to build steamers, and establish a daily line between several American and European ports, shows that confidence was all that was specially needed, among our capitalists, to restore our commercial supremacy. The Philadelphia line has proven such a decided success that others now seek to profit by the example. Delaware firms of builders offer to construct the steamers as cheaply, quality considered, as it can be done on the Clyde. The only feature of the affair that is unfavorable is the demand that the Government pay interest on the bonds issued, and receive mail service as compensation.

ON THE question of postal telegraphy, Mr. Orton, of the Western Union, combats Mr. Cresswell with some very uncomfortable figures. The proposition of the Postmaster General that the Government can make money by assuming the control of the telegraph lines, is met by the following statistics: The loss occasioned to France by the postal telegraph in 1871 was 4,135,674 francs, and it would have reached 8,000,000 francs if it had not been for the large receipts from international and transit messages. As a result of this, early in 1872 the French telegraph authorities advanced the rates twenty per cent. on one class of messages and forty per cent. on another. In Spain, in 1872, the receipts were 1,774,414 francs, and the disbursements nearly double, or 3,489,380 francs. Austria, in 1871, showed a deficit of 800,000 francs; Hungary, in 1872, of 1,750,000 francs; Belgium, 100,000 francs; Portugal, 200,000 francs; the Netherlands, 600,000 francs; Sweden, 700,000 francs. Accepting these statements, as correct, they go far toward offsetting those of England, which claim a profit on the telegraphic business of the year.

WE HAVE frequently spoken strongly and positively in discouragement of labor-strikes as remedies for differences as to remuneration. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in the course of an editorial on the subject, makes some remarks so entirely in keeping with our sentimens, that we quote a paragraph: "It is safe to assert that in this country, where the distinctions between capital and labor are so intangible that no man can really give any philosophical definition of where the one ends and the other begins, strikes are, as a nearly universal rule, wrong and unnecessary. Demagogues rave and howl transcendent nonsense about the conflict between capital and labor, but there is no such conflict, except as such demagogues contrive to stir one up with some false issue of their own invention. Differences between employers and employed, two classes that are simply subdivisions of the one great condition of American labor and industry, can always be settled without strikes. If the demand of either is sound and just, it is sure to be granted, upon reasonable representation. If it is impracticable or wrong, it ought not to be granted, and ought to be surrendered. But to resort to the stupid and costly remedy of a strike, at the dictation of a Trade-Union, or a Brotherhood, or any similar organization, is never necessary, and rarely produces any lasting good."

OUR LAW-MAKING BODY.

The Legislature convenes to-day. The organization of the Senate is not involved in doubt—the Speakership having been conceded to Hon R B. Strang, of Tioga, and by usage the clerkship will fall to Hon. Russell Errett, of this county. Unless a change should be made in the probable drift, the Speakership of the House will be given to Hon. H. H. McCormick, of the First District, this city, and the clerkship to Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver. Thus the two prominent positions in the House will fall to the western part of the State. General Selfridge has been so long in the position that we have felt it proper that a change should be made in the House clerkship, and are gratified that our friend, Dr. Shurlock, is likely to receive the position. The Speakership of the Senate is usually bestowed in accordance with a well known rule, that it shall fall to the last year of a new Senator, and so is not in itself peculiar, or a source of struggle; although Mr. Strang is an excellent Senator. Mr. McCormick has been an earnest aspirant for the Speakership of the House, and locality has much to do with his preferment.

We are not, however, so deeply concerned over the distribution of honors and emoluments, large or small, as we are over the work to be done by the Legislature. In this direction, we urge economy—in the appointment of minor officials, and the appropriations that shall be made. Whether the view be entertained that the new Constitution takes effect from the first of January, or not till proclaimed by the Governor, there will, undoubtedly, be a large amount of legislation necessary to give effect to its provisions. And this legislation should be of a very careful nature. We hope that the most painstaking care will be observed with the subjects of this kind. The new Constitution should be given effect by laws that shall fairly reflect its spirit and character—fairness to the people, and honesty in all the laws that shall be made. We have confidence that the Legislature will realize these needs. Let us add that economy in all that shall be provided for, and that provision for the steady reduction of the State debt should be made. The present Legislature has a chance of distinguishing itself.

The resolutions offered by Senator Rutan, at a joint meeting of the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives, yesterday, and which were unanimously adopted, have the right ring in them, and we trust the suggestions may be given full effect from the very commencement of the session of the Legislature.

THE NEW DEAL IN SPAIN.

Some days since, we mentioned the tendency of events in Spain—that Serrano was anticipating the Presidency in place of Castellar, and that the army was depended on to aid him in his designs. Also that he would probably use his power to further the interests of Alfonso, the son of Isabella. The opening of the Cortes, and the speech of Castellar, but particularly the concentration of troops in the city, indicated that Castellar was master of the situation, and that while he might be outvoted in the Cortes, he would assert his power through the army. It is difficult at this writing to entirely comprehend, with such data as we have, all the peculiarities of the situation. Pavia is reported to be a friend of Castellar's—yet he has aided Serrano to the Presidency. Still, he did nothing, until Castellar was outvoted in his Cortes. Can it be that there is an understanding between Castellar, Serrano, and Pavia? It looks so, and yet nothing is so intricate as Spanish plottings.

Serrano was associated with Prim and Topete in the overthrow of the Isabella Government. This, howe ver, does not argue much, as it is now known that the triumvirate offered to restore her power on condition of her dismissing Marfori, her confidant; and for an entire day she was irresolute whether to accept power without her lover, or the lover without power; but at the close of the day events decided against her, and the throne was lost. That Serrano was once against Isabella is no evidence that he is not for her, but, on the contrary, renders such an event probable. He is a weak, changeful man, a worshiper of self, and anxious to wield power and wear honors, without bearing the burden of responsibility. These are the circumstances that argue his interest in the young Alfonso. By elevating him to the throne, he will support the regular dynasty, and earn their gratitude.

But the weakness of Serrano's character make an entirely different policy possible. He may be under the influence of Castellar as he was under that of Prim, and be merely playing a role in a transition that Spanish politics are undergoing. We cannot think this so, as we doubt Castellar's inclination to play a double part, and equally doubt Serrano's friendliness to a Republic. He is a Spaniard of the old Monarchical school, who has had no further interests in the various changes in Spanish politics than the promotion of his personal advantage. That he will suddenly become a coadjutor with Castellar, and seek to rear up in Spain a Republic modeled on that of the United States, totally belies his entire history. Unless played upon by a force stronger than his own, he will undoubtedly seek some form of government stronger than the Republic that Spain has had. The events of the next few days will throw much light on the new Government. If the Republic goes down in Spain, it will be because of dissensions in its own ranks. The fact that Castellar was beaten by only twenty votes proves this. We cannot yet think that the friends of the Republic will destroy it.

Mrs. Brigham Young's Lectures.

Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of the much married Mormon Prophet, and now in search of a divorce and alimony, has advanced as far eastward as St. Louis on a lecturing excursion, her exhaustless subject being the sins of Mormonism, or of Mormon polygamy. From the brief report given of the St. Louis lecture, she evidently speaks as one having authority. She is "smart," she is earnest, she knows whereof she speaks, and she rakes the polygamous saints of Utah fore and aft. She describes from experience the heart burnings, the strife, the deceptions, the unspeakable misery and degradation of Mormon polygamy. She denounces it as without one redeeming feature and as utterly diabolical and repulsive. She rejoices in her emancipation from this loathsome system of bondage, and is in a fair way to turn it to a good account. It is said that she is on her way to Washington to illuminate the darkness of the Mormon system of many wives before the benighted lawmakers of Congress.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,

Prepared from a receipt of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all old Pittsburghers. It is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH BROWNE DRUGGIST,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A Young Lady Receives $15,000 for her Wounded Heart.

[From the London Daily News, Dec. 28.]

At the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday and yesterday a singular case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before Baron Pollock, the damages being laid at £10,000. The plaintiff, a lady of 22, is the daughter of Mr. Nuttall, a Liverpool merchant and shipowner, who died last January, leaving a widow and five children, two of whom were daughters. Mrs. Nuttall and her daughters went to stay for some time at Buxton, where they met the defendant, Mr. George Henry Wildes, who was also staying there with some friends. Mr. Wildes, who represented himself as wealthy and of good social position, was introduced to Miss Nuttall, and paid her great attention, finally proposing marriage. He was accepted, though he explained that he had been married before, that he had two children, who resided with his mother in Lowndes Square, London, and that he had procured a divorce from his wife. The proposed marriage was approved of on all sides, and Mrs. Wildes wrote in the most motherly, affectionate terms to the plaintiff. Ultimately the wedding was fixed for the 11th of October; but on the 3d of that month the defendant wrote to Miss Nuttall that he had had a meeting with his divorced wife, that people had lied to him about her and that he loved her as much as ever, in fact, on the 11th of October his remarriage to his wife was published in the newspapers. Among the letters given in evidence was the following from Mr. Wildes to Miss Nuttall:

No. 2 CROMWELL PLACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, Oct. 3, 1873.

MY DEAR ANNIE:—I fear the contents of this letter will cause you great pain and sorrow, but, nevertheless, I must write it. I was greatly annoyed at hearing from my solicitors that your mother had proposed to delay the wedding because of the settlements, although no alterations had taken place on my side in them. I came up to town to see this, and fully prepared to return to you and make you a kind and good husband. You may remember asking me if I still loved my wife, as Mrs. Williams told you she thought I did. I said no, I thought not; and told you I loved you with, perhaps, not so strong, but a quieter love, and this I believed. I have never seen my wife for two years and a half, and thought that all love for her was now gone from me; but it is not so. I have seen her again. She has been living very quietly and properly with her mother and brother for a long time, and people have lied to me and misstated facts. I love her as much as ever, and can only thank God that this meeting did not take place after our wedding instead of before, so as to spare us much future misery. Had I not come to London I could not have seen her, and we should have been married, and I should have met her afterwards, and what would have been the result? Endless misery for you, her and myself. You will see now that marriage between us is impossible, and that our engagement must end. Poor Annie! how sorry I am for you, but I shall never marry now unless I take back my wife, and can only pray God to soften the blow for you and let us feel that it has been sent with a good end in coming upon us now instead of hereafter. I go abroad immediately, and remain, dear Annie, still, always your affectionate friend,

GEORGE H. WILDES.

The Judge having summed up, the jury retired, and after some deliberation, returned a verdict for £3,000 damages.

Duty of Voters and Taxpayers.

The Danbury *News*, which has for its motto "news and gossip without politics," says "there is one phase of the cases of Tweed, Ingersoll, and Farrington that seems to be as well worthy consideration as that of the triumph of justice in their conviction and sentencing, and that is the necessity and duty of citizens—voters and taxpayers—attending to their civic as well as personal affairs. It requires neither evidence nor argument to demonstrate that the crimes for which these men are punished would not have been committed, the city and county would not have been robbed, and the good name of the metropolis would not have been injured if the citizens, generally, had but attended to their duty as citizens. It is as much the business of property holders, merchants, mechanics, and all respectable residents of the city to attend, organize and take part in primary meetings, and go to the polls to vote, as to look after their estates, examine their ledgers, and manage their daily work. The privileges of citizenship entail the duties of citizenship, which are by no means optional, but obligatory. The present relief of the New Yorkers will be only temporary unless they awake to their duty. There may not be another "boss" Tweed, but there are plenty of similar characters left, upon whom the result of his peculations would have little effect, should they be placed in a position to imitate them. "Eternal vigilance," etc.

The Washington Monument.

The corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid, with impressive ceremonies, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and, for some time after, the popular contributions were large and numerous. Congress gave a charter to the Washington Monument Association to complete the work. But it was soon ascertained that the liberal contributions were very materially reduced by the expenses of this Association. The salaries of the officials, and the per centages of local and State agents, made such an inroad upon the collections, and the work progressed so slowly, that the contributions gradually fell off. Of late, the Association has been making quack bids for help in various directions. Among other things, they endeavored to persuade the salary-grabbers who wanted to get rid of their back pay to donate it to them. They now want the Masonic fraternity to take hold of the affair and work it out, though the Masons have contributed largely in an individual capacity. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* suggests that Congress should annul the charter of this Association and give its receipts and expenditures publicity, then take hold of the work in such a way that it will be completed as a centennial tribute. Steps ought to be taken to this end.

"EIGHT fathoms deep lies this 'ere ship,
Eight fathoms deep lies she,
And in her hulk shall make their homes,
The monsters of the sea."

"That's why I say," adds Captain Salt—
"Tho' much agin my wish—
That's why I say that she lies there,
A triumph for the *Fish*."

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or buboncele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

8½c, Good Dark Dress Goods.
10c, Stripe Dress Goods.
12½c, New and Desirable Dress Goods in assortment.
12½c, Barred Flannels, New Styles.
12½c, Kentucky Jeans, good Goods.
15½c, Beautiful New Dress Goods in variety.
15½c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
20c, Choice Dress Goods.
20c, Extra Quality Country Barred Flannel.
25c, Black and Colored Poplins, extra cheap.
25c, Stripe, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, superior Bargains.
30c, Very Superior Quality Black and Colored Poplins.
37½c, Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, Very Cheap.
50c, Ladies' Skirts, New and Very Handsome.
70c, Black Waterproof.
75c, Extra Quality Black and Gold.
80c, Beautiful Brown Waterproof.
75c, Gold Mixed Waterproof.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.

Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 15 cent Dress Goods.
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods.
Our 20 cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.

Special Bargains,

At 8c. Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c. Wide Shooting Muslins.
At 12½c. Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c. some of the best Prints.
At 18½c. Good Silk Tycoon Repps.
At 25c. Wide Merino Plaids.
At 50c. All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Muffs. Furs. Muffs. Furs. Muffs. Furs. Muffs.
Boas. Sets. Boas. Sets. Boas. Sets. Boas. Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS A
NEW, FRE
New Prints, New Ginghams, New Jeans, Cantons, New Flannels, New Dre Blankets, New Shawls, N New Gloves, New Wo

PRICES AS LOW AS EA
BUYERS SHO

Arbuthnot, Sh
239 and 241 LIB
Wholesale
Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenvi

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY M'CALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

Our Stock Full!

Housekeeping Goods,

PRICES VERY LOW

BLACK SILKS
All Grades, extraordinary low prices.

FINE DRESS GOODS,
A splendid stock, newest and most desirable fabrics and Colors, some of them at about one-half former prices.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
Prime makes, superior finish, at all prices and very cheap.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS,
Poplin Serges, Fine Wool and Clan Plaids. A magnificent stock. Great bargains.

FLANNELS,
Plain, Barred, Plaid and Twilled, all colors.

SHAWLS,
Large stock, including Breakfast and Shoulder Shawls.

BLANKETS,
White and colored Coverlets, Quilts and Comfortables at very low prices.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BARGAINS!
IN
NEW
AND
Seasonable Goods
AT
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s

Men's Mufflers from 37½c to $1.50.
Ladies' Ottoman Scarfs from 75c to $4.00.
Ladies' Ottoman Shawls from $2.25 to $6.00.
Ladies' Alaska Muffs at $2.00 to $4.00.
Ladies' Black Martin Muffs at $4.00.
Ladies' Black Lynx Boas at $3.50.
Ladies' Squirrel Muffs from $2.00 to $5.00.
Ladies' Sable Muffs from $12.00 to $20.00.

New Styles Repps.
New Styles Plaids.
New Styles Poplins.
New Styles Cashmeres.

New Plain Poplins,
In all the new shades, 36 inches wide, reduced from 50c to 35c.

Black Silks Cheap.
Black Merinos Cheap.
Black Cashmeres Cheap.

New Goods opening daily. Stock always full and fresh. Goods at the lowest prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ND NOTIONS!
SH STOCK.
New Dockskins New Waterproofs, New ss Goods, New Cassimeres, New ew Skirts, New Hosiery, olens, New Notions.

STERN CLOSING SALES.
OLD CALL AT
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ERTY STREET.
Exclusively.
lle Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarn.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

M'CALLUM,

CARPETS.

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Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities

PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoems stock wholesale and retail.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH
Buy a Ladd Patent Stiffened
GOLD WATCH CASE,
Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a Case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,
J. A. BROWN & CO.,
de6:w5o-rtus 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WM. SEMPLE

COMPLETE STOCK

Housekeeping Goods,

PRICES VERY LOW

Bought for cash before the late advance when prices were the lowest, and selling at our usual small profits, making them startling bargains.

Table Linens,

Double Satin Damask, single Damask and Dice, full and half-bleached; also Toweling, Red, Dice and Damask.

Linen Towels.

All sizes, Double and Single Damask, Huck, &c., white and colored borders.

Linen Toweling,

By the yard, in great variety. Also, Russian and American Crash.

Sheetings,

All widths, Bleached and Unbleached. Also, Pillow Case Muslins.

Shirting Muslins,

Soft and Cambric finish for Shirting, and Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Skirts.

Bed Quilts,

Marseilles, Toilet, Honeycomb and Jacquard, white and colored and bordered.

Shirt Fronts,

Plain and Embroidered, all size Plaits.

Lace Draperies,

A fine stock.

TICKING,

Furniture and Bed Check.

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Announce for the Month of January,
Large Reductions
In the Prices of
Black Gros Grain
DRESS SILKS
Bellon Brand.
REDUCED FROM
$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.

GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.
REDUCED FROM
$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.

Bonnet's Best Make.
REDUCED FROM
$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.

Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without rivals.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

WALL PAPER.
REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 191 Liberty street, to the new and elegant storehouse,
No. 47 Seventh Street
(FORMERLY IRWIN,)
BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY.

NOTE.—W. P. M. has facilities for obtaining the newest and most advanced styles of Paper Hangings from the leading manufacturers in France and this country, and while he will always have the most elegant and expensive papers, he will also have all qualities down to the cheapest.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

FALL STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

A complete stock at our usual bargains.
Hats and Bonnets,
Feathers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.

Fancy Goods,
In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.

Gents' Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS
Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.

Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

1873 AND 1874.
128 B. & B. 128

EXTRA VALUE
IN
DOMESTIC GOODS.

At 10c, good
4-4 Soft Finish Bleached Muslin
And Extra Good at 12½c.
We are offering at 13½c, by the piece only, 1 case
4-4 Bleached Muslin,
That sold retail a few weeks since at 18c.
10-4 Linen Sheeting,
Only $1.00 per yard.
Good Black Waterproof at 70c.
Good Brown Waterproof at 80c.
At 35, 45 and 50c, unexceptionably the best value in
BLACK ALPACAS
To be found in this market.
New Invoice SHAWLS.
Fine Cloth Shawls at $3.25.
Fine Ottoman Shawls at $6.50.
Both Extra Bargains.

BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Pt. W. R. R. Crossing, and Mt. Richmond and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. au26

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. je19

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. oc15-v90

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to the same, at Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hussman, Spang, Bradley, Park, Jones & Laughlin, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Fahnestock, J. H. Lipton & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT SALE.
Slate Quarry in Northampton County, Pa.
Will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, January 22d, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., by order of U. S. District Court for the Western District Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, the property of the TWIN CITY SLATE, MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., situated at Slatington, Northampton county, Pa., on Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad and Lehigh Canal. This property consists of 45 acres in fee simple, more or less, rich and valuable, one of the finest beds of UNFADING DARK BLUE SLATE in the State. The improvements thereon are its necessary machinery for operating the Quarry, all of which is of the most improved style, nearly new, and in good working order. There is also on the premises, Superintendent's House of 7 rooms, barn and other buildings. The work is in a state for immediate occupancy and development without further outlay, and will be sold clear of all incumbrances.
TERMS—One-fourth cash at time of sale, balance in in equal payments of six, nine and twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with *sole fac'ez* clause.
For further particulars, address,
E. L. GOODWIN, Assignee,
Office, Brew.r's Building, Duquesne Way,
de27:w3t TTHS Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—IN THE ORPHANS' COURT.—In the matter of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the City of Pittsburgh, No. 1, April Term, 1873. Dec. 30, 1873, amended Report of Commissioners filed, and Jan. 3, 1874, Rule to show cause why, &c., fixed a day upon which the proper authorities of the several districts interested in said amended report of the Commissioners, shall if dissatisfied therewith, appear by counsel and make known their objections, otherwise a decree confirming the same absolutely, and fixing the rate of special taxation recommended by the Commissioners will be made in pursuance of the authority in such case made and provided, and the Prothonotary is directed to give notice thereof to all authorities in the official papers of the City of Pittsburgh.
Attest:
de31:w3t B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, impudency, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, impotency, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in the shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of itchy eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diplomas at office shows; his life-long special experience in private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year ac

FINANCIAL.

ANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
PAUL A. LOSS, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lepton,
A. T. Bonthett, J. P. Smith,
Frank Kobus, Jno. W. Barny,
M. W. Sackett, Saml A. Long.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

ICE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

APITAL - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAHER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havebottle, F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Flaig, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY EVENING, January 5, 1874.

Business to-day in money circles has been more active than it has been for some time past. Investors are coming out in search of good investments and are unlocking their hoarded means. The condition of the market is tending toward decided ease, and ere two months have gone there will be greater activity in all branches of business, than there has been for a long time.

Good paper can again be placed with some ease, and investors are not so hard to please, as they have sometimes been in the past. Rates are getting down to a reasonable level and a fair figure.

There is considerable demand for local stocks, especially stocks of national banks, and prices are rapidly advancing from those prevalent a few weeks ago. For some stocks there are more orders than can be readily filled.

In the New York market to-day stocks have been very strong and advanced in most of the list. The appearances are, that a strong bull movement will be made, and the January rise be a very heavy one. Those who were wise and bought stocks at low figures, will now be able to close out at very handsome profits.

Philadelphia to-day the market has rebad steady, and indications are, that still better advances will be made.

Gold to-day opened at 111¾ and closed at ⅝, but was at times weak, touching 111⅜.

Mr. Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Sat'day.	Monday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	117	117
" 5-20s, 1862	116	116¼
" " 1864	113¾	113¾
" " 1865	114¼	114
" " 1865 new	114¾	115
" " 1867	115¾	115¾
" " 1868—coupons	116	116
" 10-40's	111	112¾
" 10-40's—coupons	112¾	113
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gov't 5 per cents	111	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	47¾	47¾
Erie & I. C.	29	29¾
Lake Shore	44⅝	45⅝
Pittsburgh	69¾	71⅛
Fort Wayne	87⅛	87½
Michigan Southern	82¾	83¼
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	86
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	104
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	153¾	154
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	32
Toledo & Wabash	32	33½
" " Pref.	63½	63½
Wabash & Illinois	116	119¾
Chicago & Alton	103	104
" " Pref.	92	93½
Adams Express	60	59¾
American "	70¾	70¾
United States "	68¾	69
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	98	105
Canada Southern	90	90¾

Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of sterling exchange on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Sat'day.	Monday.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	48¾
Pennsylvania	57¾	58¼
United Cos. of N. J.	116	116
Camden & Amboy	140	140
Camden & Atlantic	19	19
Northern Central	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	34¾	35
Philadelphia & Reading	42	42
Philadelphia & Trenton	98	98
Philadelphia & Baltimore	88	88
Philadelphia & Wilmington	68¾	68¾
Pennsylvania scrip dividend	98	165¾
Gold	90	90¾

NEW YORK, January 5, 1874

Money closed easy at 5 and 6. Sterling was quiet and steady; 483 for sixty days and 487 for sight.

Customs receipts, $460,000. Gold was irregular, closing at 111¾, after selling up to 111¾. Loans were at 7, 7 gold, and 1 32 for currency.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $63,000. Clearings, $68,000,000. Government bonds closed a trifle lower, in sympathy with gold.

State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened strong and at an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. Afterwards there was a still further improvement, but at the first board the market was irregular, with frequent fluctuations to the close. The transactions were very large. At the final close the market was firm, with quotations considerably above the lowest point. The strongest stocks were Northwestern, Rock Island and C. C. & I. C., which advanced steadily without a reaction. The stock sales from ten to two o'clock amounted to 185,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Western Union, 38,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ontios, 24,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Erie, 7,000 Northwestern, 7,000 Fort Wayne, 9,000 C. C. & I. C., 2,500 Rock Island, and 3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 114; do of '65, new, 115¼; 5-20s of '67, 115¾; do of '68, 116; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 112; currency 6s, 114.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 91¾; Virginia new, 78½; do old, 57; North Carolina old, 25; do new, 14; Tennessee old, 73¾; do new, 36.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 30¾; Adams Express, 69½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 105; American, 69; United States Express, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 47½; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 47¾; New York Central, 103¾; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 117; Michigan Central, 86½; Pittsburgh, 69¾; Reading, 42; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86¾; do scrip, 86; Fort Wayne, 87½; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 102; Illinois Central, 93¾; do leased, 70; Terre Haute, 17; do preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, 17; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 32; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 75½; Burlington & Quincy, 123; Lake Shore, 45; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 101¼; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific, 93½; Ontios, 8½; Hartford & Erie, 3¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90.

LONDON, January 5—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; do of '67, 90¾; do of '68, 90¾; New York Central, 93; Erie 43¾; do preferred, 68¾.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '65, 94.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 5, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals during the past week have been very meagre, and the supply, in consequence is light, although still equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged: $2.75@3.50 per brl. for common to prime, and $4 for choice. Dealers claim that there will have to be an advance, that there is no margin at present rates, but the inquiry is very meagre.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have slacked somewhat, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from 65 to 75c per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—It is confidently expected that there will be an increased demand soon, as it is thought many of the glass factories will start up within the next few weeks. At present, prices are entirely nominal.

ALE—Trade continues dull, but prices remain unchanged. We continue former quotations: X, $5 per brl. to the country, and $8 to the city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bris. in regular proportion.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42c; three bushel, 50.

BEANS—Continue dull as the market is overstocked, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2@2.25 ₱ bushel, as to quality. Some dealers are refusing to sell prime quotations under $2.40@2.50, but we do not think they are able for the present to effect sales above first named quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and prices have declined to $3@3.50 per ₱.

BEESWAX—There is no improvement in the demand, stocks are still accumulating, and holders are all anxious to sell; prices are entirely nominal at 25@30.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged and red tipped, 5¾@6¾c; green, 7@8c per lb.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 1, $2 per dozen No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.50. No. 6, $4.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen higher.

BUTTER—The arrivals during the past week were up to an average, and with an apparently diminished demand caused by the warm weather, the market was dull, and prices weak and barely sustained; 16@15 for common to fair; 20@25 for medium to good, and 28@30 for prime to choice. The supply has been accumulating for some days, consequently it is larger then it was a week ago.

CARBON OIL—The market is firmer in sympathy with the raw material, and prices may be quoted a shade higher, 11@11½c by the car load, and 12c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—The market for prime Ohio Factory has been more active during the past week, and while there has been no change in prices, there is a stronger feeling on the part of holders. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 14¼@15. Fancy brands, 17 for Nutmeg and 18 for Young America. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet, but it is expected that there will soon be an increased demand, as there usually is at this season of the year; prices have undergone no quotable change, as compared with last week. Peaches, 3 ₱ lbs, $2.25@2.50; 2 ₱ lbs, $2.00@2.50. Tomatoes, $2.25@2.75; Winslow's Corn, $1; other brands, $2@$2.25.

COKE—Limited in our last, there is no perceptible improvement in trade as yet, but it is expected there soon will be; no change in prices, which continue in quite a range, $2.25@3.50 per ton, delivered on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The coal trade has also been considerably depressed for some time past in sympathy with everything else, but an early improvement is expected. Bituminous may be quoted at $2.25@2.50 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars here in Pittsburgh.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 30 lb. sheets and bolts, 40c; Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ₱. sheets, 38c; Braziers' Copper, 9 ₱. and less, 41c Circles: under 24 in. diameter, 5c; over 24 in diameter and over, 4½c Segment and Pattern Sheets, 35c; Sheathing Copper, 14 in, by 48 in., 33c. Bolt Copper, 36c. Locomotive Fire Box Plates, 40c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel; Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.25. Lime—Island and Ohio, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster—best eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.00@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1-4-4 Sheeting, 11¾c, Nonatook, 11c; Pittsburgh Family, 10¾c; Juniata, 8, fine, 10c; White Chain, 10c; 36c Colored, 40c, Cotton Batting, 16; Cotton Twine, 33.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. N. Y. Water, 7. Oyster, 7@8. Sugar, 9. Soda Crackers, 9@. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9¾. Scotch Biscuit, 11¾. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE—Sisal Rope, 9-inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents, ¾, 18c; ⅝, and 5-16, 18½c tarred rope and lath yarn, 16c and hay and leather twine, 18¾. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 in. diameter 16½c, ⅝, 16; ⅜ in. and upwards, 15¾; hay and spoke twine, 16. Oil well drilling, cables—hawsers laid, 17½c. do, bolt rope and yarn, 19c Sand pump rope, 17¾.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c per ₱.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ brl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is rather more inquiry, both for Apples and Peaches, and the market is growing firmer in prices, however, remain unchanged. Apples, 6@8c. Peaches, halves, 10¾@12; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 13@15.

FIRE BRICK—Continue very dull, and prices are weak, but so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations.

FEATHERS—The supply in the hands of dealers is light, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged. No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 62@65c to the trade, and 75@78c in a small way.

EGGS—The arrivals of pickled have been unusually heavy during the past week, and with the market overstocked, prices are weak and difficult to quote, ranging from 18 to 23, as to quality. The supply of fresh, also, is large, and in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 28@30c—the large accumulation of this stock has a depressing effect on the market for fresh.

FLOUR—It was thought this day week that dealers, in anticipation of the completion of the transportation, would be afforded an opportunity to reduce their stocks, but the sudden collapse of the strike prevented the realization of sanguine from being realized, and while there is possibly a stronger feeling, prices have undergone no change. We continue to quote spring wheat flours: $7@7.50, and red winter at $7@7.50, white wheat, $7@10. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain have been very meagre for several weeks past, and stocks, both in hands of dealers and consumers, are reported as being very much reduced, and while there has been a sharp advance and is now within the time in question, dealers claim that prices are still too low, that taking the cost as a basis at the source of supply, there is no margin of profit. It is asserted by those who are in a position to know, that neither Corn, Oats or Rye can be laid down here at present rates from any of the leading western markets, hence, dealers claim, that at present, and probably for some time from pointsbeyond us, the offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and prices are higher; the receipts of Corn are light, with a full in the range of quotations; $1.57@1.60 for good to choice red; $1.85@1.65 for amber, and $1.68@1.70 for white. Wheat is higher to-day than in the market than its produce, in consequence of a temporary scarcity. The Oat market is firm and higher, with a limited supply; quotable at 34 @35, as to quality. Ear Corn continues scarce, and with considerable inquiry, prices are higher, ranging from 65@70c, as to quality. Shelled Corn is very stiff at 73@75 in elevator. Rye is more inquired for, and in very light supply; we have reported sales at 93@95. There is but little doing in Barley, and prices are entirely nominal, ranging from $1.25@1.50, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still held firm, and the prospects are not very bright for a decline. The next news from Rio will likely show a further decline there, but the meagre purchases and light shipments to the United States will neutralize its effect on the market here. Coffee will then react at Rio, and it is thought go higher than at any previous date. Rio and Java peas markets are higher than ours, and Java very high. The Padang auction, Dutch Government sale, for December, went off 20 per cent. higher than in September. Sugar—Refined is again on the advance, under an excited eastern market on Saturday and to-day for raws, the stock of which is now considerably reduced. The tendency looks upward. Molasses—New Orleans firm. Syrups of all grades have advanced 1 to 5c per gallon. Rice—Carolina firm at the late advance.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11 to 11¼; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10¼; Circles C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 31@32; good to prime, 30@31; fair, 28@30. Roasted 1 pound packages: 34c; loose, 33c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 50@55; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.0; ½ do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₱ ₱.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 25 cents; Ground Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 45 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 35c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 55c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 14 Star do, 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 5½; Queen's Delight, 5½; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 11 cents; Currants, 7c; Layer Raisins, $3.00 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 11½c ₱ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $3.00. Pecans, Concentrated Lye, $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $10.50; Oswego and Duryea's Corn Starch, 11; silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 8.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No 1 Mess Mackerel $25.00; No 1 Mess mackerel 18.00, Extra No 1 shore mackerel 23.00, No. 1 shore mackerel 21.00, Extra No. 1 Bay mackerel $28, No.1 bay mackerel 19.00, Extra No. 2 shore mackerel 17.50, No large bay mackerel 15.00, large No 3 bay mackerel 12.50, medium No. 3 mackerel 11.00, Split Labrador Herring $8.50, Scotch Shore Herring 8.00, Round Shore Herring 70.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, $2. Whitefish, ₱ half barrel 7.00, Lake Trout, per half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs 6.50, medium do, 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 6.00, medium do, $5.

OATMEAL—The market has been exceedingly dull during the past week in consequence of the soft unfavorable weather, and prices are entirely nominal. Dealers generally were disposed to close out, and in most instances accepted just whatever they could get. When the weather turns cold there will doubtless be a renewed demand, and better prices may then prevail.

HAY—The market for baled was firmer during the early part of last week, but since then there have been increased receipts, and while prices are still maintained, the market is weaker; quotable at $18@20 for prairie, part $22@24 for prime to choice timothy.

HOMINY—Is firmer and higher; with a limited supply may be quoted at $4.75 ₱ brl to the trade, and $5@5¼ in a jobbing way.

HIDES—Prices are weak and drooping: Green Salted Steers, Hides, 4¾@5¼c. Green Mixed, 3½@3¾. Green Butcher steer 6@7; Green Cow, 5cents; Green butcher bull hides, 4; Green Bachelor Calf, 9; Dry Flint Hides, 9@10; Dry Salted Kip, 11@13; Green Salted Calf each, $1.90 @2.10.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 35@38 Oak Sole, Hemlock, 30@33; Red Sole, B A, heavy and solid, @33; Red Sole, Oronoco, 30@31 Red Sole, good dgd, 26@28; Shoe Skirting, 42@45 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 45 Rough Oak Leather, 3@34. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best city, pure oak, 41 @44; Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, ordinary oak, 35@37. Fair Skirting, 42@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $90@96. Black bridle, per dozen, $90@96. Hand Leather, per ₱., 50@55. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, 1.90@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.50 Wax upper, per foot, 30@35. Wax Kip, per pound 50@51.

ONIONS—The market is reported firm at the recent advance, $4@5 per brl.

POTATOES—Coming in more freely but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; we quote in round lots, prime Peach Blows at $1.30 per bushel, in a jobbing way, out of store, and $1.12½ by the car load.

POULTRY—The market from Wednesday up until Saturday, in consequence of the soft sultry weather, was very dull, and as stocks were on sellers' hands, that towards the close of the week they were accepting just whatever buyers felt disposed to give, as a good deal of it would not have been saleable if held another 4 hours. We look for an increased demand when the weather becomes colder, not before. Prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations.

PICKLES—Mediums containing 1,200 pickles, $5.50@6 ₱ brl: small, 2,200 pickles, $1@12 Gherkins, 4,500 pickles, $11@12; large, 800 pickles, $3; half brls, $2.50@3.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2½ cents. Blue Prussian 270c. Blue Ultramarine, 20@45c. Green Chromo, 14@15. Green Imperial, 20@35c. Green Veritter, 22@26c. Green Dark, 30@35c. Green Versailles, 22@26c. Lamp Black, 22@25c. Lamp Black Germantown, 15@17c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2½@3c; Spanish Brown, 1¾@2¼c. Venetian Red American, 2¼@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 4 @4½c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured shoulders, 9¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9½c. Bacon Ribs Sides, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 8¾. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bbls 10¾c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c do. in 3 lb. pails 13c. ₱ pounds. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

PEAS—$1.85@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward: $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines are lower; may be quoted at 98 to $1 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Continues dull, but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote strictly pure, in 100 keg lots, at 11¾ cents and 12 cents in a jobbing way. In tin packages, one half to one cent ₱ lb additional.

WINDOW GLASS—The situation as regards this branch of trade remains about as last noted; there is some inquiry, orders, although mostly small, have commenced to flow in, but manufacturers are almost out of stock, they have no assortment, hence, they are obliged to return orders, being unable for the present to fill them. The stock of window glass has not been so much reduced in Pittsburgh for several years, as nearly all the factories have been idle since July last; manufacturers, as might be expected, are anxious to start up, and they have no stock for their spring trade, but they are determined not to do so until the workmen are willing to accept the situation and go to work at the reduction. Discounts are still quoted at 60@65 per cent. off regular list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

Single Strength.		Double Strength.
2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6x 8 to 7x 9	5 75	86
7x 10 to 8x 10	6 00	7 75	40
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 50	7 25	10
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	10
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	12
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	61
16 x 18 to 16 x 24		10 00	16
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	18
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	19
24 x 30 to 24 x 36		14 00	21
22 x 34 to 26 x 40		15 00	24
28 x 34 to 28 x 44		16 00	26
28 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	28
36 x 50 to 32 x 52			30
30 x 54 to 34 x 56			42
42 x 58 to 34 x 60			42
55 x 60 to 50 x 60			45

WOOL—The market continues very stiff, and in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio there is none offering except at very full prices, say from 45 to 50c, according to condition and quality. The stock of wool in first hands is small, is estimated at 10 to 15 ₱ cent. of the entire clip, and holders generally appear indifferent about selling, as they seem to be impressed with the belief that prices may go still higher. The eastern markets are reported as firm as ever, with comparatively light stocks, both of foreign and domestic, and the general outlook is favorable for holders, although some well informed operators are inclined to the belief that prices can not go much higher.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.40 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $7.00. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $6.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Crimp, $2.75. IXL, $2.50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, January 5, 1873.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to-day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

W. C. Reed, Smith's Ferry	1	car
Holmes, L. and Co., Lagrange	2	"
W. H Brook, Atwater	1	"
Joseph Gibson, Zoar	1	"
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover.	1	"
G Snoonker, Bridgeport	1	"
G. W. Cuffland, Bridgeport	1	"
Jas. McCord, Bellaire	1	"
W. A. Thompson, Bellaire	1	"
J. Cockties, Bellaire	1	"
W. Hamilton, Bellaire	1	"
H. M. McCracken, Bellaire	1	"
J. M. Dickson, Bellaire	1	"
J Fordyce, Bellaire	1	"
W. Thompson, Bellaire	1	"
John Lingo, Bellaire	1	"
Merrick & Varner, Chicago	3	"
W Moonshine, Chicago	1	"
Holmes, L and Co. Warsaw	1	"
Holmes, L. and Co., Nevado	1	"
Greenwald and Kahn, Upper Sandusky	2	"
Geo. Rightmyer, Orrville	1	"
Head and Trimble, Orrville	1	"
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1	"
Jos. Kramer, Salem	1	"
Crum and Hasson, Palestine	1	"
Bear and Warner, Palestine	1	"
R. P. McGeehan, Newcastle	1	"
Greenwald and K, Milford	3	"
Simon Marks & Bro., Milford	1	"
J. Newby, East Liberty	1	"
Total	39	"

DRIVEN IN.		
M Flinner	10	John Cotton 22
M Humes	10	S W Vandever 10
J Emmett	6	P Scheltmantle 9
Morris and McMillan	7	J Shamberg 59
I Zeigler	28	Rothechilds and H 44
J Hallman	15	Lowenstein and A 60
S Minesenger	11	J Stroud 7
Ed Jackson	13	R McCullough 8
Davis and Rush	22	
Total		331

Calculating the 39 cars of western cattle at 20 to the car, and we have 780 head; add to these 331 head driven in during the day, and we have in all 1,110 head as the total supply on sale against 570 last Monday, very near double. It would certainly be reasonable to suppose that this very large increase in the supply, that the market would have ruled in buyers favor, and to some extent it did, but not as much so as was generally expected, butchers generally, in consequence of the limited offerings for several weeks past had but few cattle at home, hence, they bought more than they usually do, and were but few left over unsold. Prime to extra cattle brought fully as much as they did last Monday, and the supply of this character was light, since nearly equal to the demand, and while in some instances concessions were no doubt made in order to close out "culling," we do not think there was any general or quotable decline even in the common and medium grades. It is true, butchers generally complained of having had a hard meat markets during the past week, the sultry weather, together with the abundance of poultry and game, having cut short the demand for beef very materially, yet the fact that their supply of cattle at home was very much reduced, caused them to buy more than they ordinarily do, and as we have already stated, the market turned out better than was generally expected, although it was not as active as our did the lower grades, in some instances, bring as good prices as those that have prevailed for several weeks past.

Best butcher cattle brought 7@7¼; we are cognizant of one butcher having paid 7¾ for 9 head, and we heard of other sales at 7¾, and we do not think the same cattle could have been sold for any more money this day week. Quotations for the different grades may be fairly given as follows:

Extra butcher steers	7.00@7.12
Prime butcher steers	6.50@6.75
Second quality	6.00@6.25
Third quality	5.50@5.75
Common to fair	4.50@5.00
Old cows, bulls, etc, etc.	2.50@3.50

SHEEP.

The supply on sale to-day footed up 587 head, or just about one half of that of last Monday; however, the market, notwithstanding the decreased supply, was by no means an active one, nor were prices any better. Butchers complained of having had meat markets during the past week hence they took hold sparingly and at the close there were still some left remaining in the pens unsold. Prime to extra sold in a retail way at 6@6¾; medium to good at 5½@6; and common to fair 4@4½ scalawags 3½@4.00 per head. The stock on sale to-day was owned as follows:

Eels & Getman	27	A. Eckert	100
M. Flinner	74	H. Nagle	44
A. Stakely	45	J. Montgomery	74
J. Haworth	41	J. Wheeley	63
McMillan a Morris	82	J. W. Stewart	36
Total			587

HOGS.

The supply was light, and nearly all in the hands of regular dealers, and while the market was moderately active, there was, as compared with last week, no quotable change in prices. Sales were made in a retail way at 5¾@6c, gross, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 5, 1874.

The Crude market continues firm, and prices are still tending upward. Sales reported to day at $1.06@1.12½ ₱ brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to 3½@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. Refined quiet and unchanged; 10¼ on cars here; 13¾ for January, delivered in Philadelphia; 13¾@13¾ for February, and 14¼ bid for first half of March. No sales reported. The market opens up much stronger in the New Year than was generally expected.

Oil barrels unchanged; countries, $1.55; city make, 1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Star O. W.	373
Bushnell	Star O. W.	96
Bushnell	Hallett O. W.	480
Sceenson	National O. W.	480
Bushnell	Model O. W.	222
Sceenson	Liberty O. W.	253
Abrams	Crystal O. W.	936
McKelvy	Citizens O. W.	780
L. & F	Brilliant O. W.	1,170
Total.		5,273

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand at $6.80@6.70.

GRAIN—Wheat active and prices advanced; No 1 $1.25; No 2 $1.22 spot or seller January; No 3 $1.20¼; rejected $1.08@1.10. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 34¼@34¾c spot or seller January; 34¾c seller February; rejected 30½@32c. Oats: demand active; prices advanced; No 2 29c spot; 30½c seller February; rejected 34½@35c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14.50. Lard active and higher; $9.05@9.10 seller February. Bulk meats firm at 5½, 5½@6c. Green meats strong; 6¼@6½c. Hams 10 pounds average, 8½@8¾c; short rib middles 7c. Hams, 16 pounds average, 8½@ 8½c; 18 pounds do, 8½c.

HOGS—Dressed firm at $6.40@6.50.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour higher; superfine western and state $5.40@5.60; common to good $6.40@7.00; white wheat extra $7.20 @8.00. Whisky firmer at 97c. Wheat: more doing; No 2 Milwaukee $1.33@1.34; No 1 Milwaukee $1.44@1.45½. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley firmer at $1.45. Corn firmer; western in store 71 @72c; afloat 81½@82c. Oats firmer; western mixed 53@56c; white 58@62c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull at 18½@19c. Sugar quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses, Rice and Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 48@48½c. Eggs quiet at 37½@38c. Pork dull; $16.50 Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady at 8½@8¾c. Lard stronger at 9¾c. Butter firm at 26@ 28c. Cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Flour scarce and firm; fine $4.50@5; superfine $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75@6.50; family $7@8.50; fancy $7.75@8.75. Corn in good demand and firmer at 72@74c; mixed 70@72½c; Oats scarce and dull at 50c. Hay dull; prime 26@28c. Pork firm at $15.50; no sales. Dry salt meats in light supply and in good demand at 8½@9¾c. Hams in only job demand at 16@18c. Lard quiet; a few tierces at 9¾@9¾c; keg 10½@10¾c. Bacon dull; clear inferior 9@11c; common 9@9½c; fair 9½@9¾c; good to fair to prime 9¾@10c; prime to choice 10@10½c. Whisky, no demand. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime to choice 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand; Centrifugal 48c; fair 36@ 40c; prime to choice 42@45c. Whisky, no demand. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime to choice 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand; Centrifugal 48c; fair 36@40c; prime to choice 42@45c. Whisky, no demand. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime to choice 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand; Centrifugal 48c; fair 36@40c; prime to choice 42@45c. Whisky, no demand. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime to choice 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand; Centrifugal 48c; fair 36@40c; prime to choice 42@45c. Whisky, no demand. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@9

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

Diversity of Opinion as to the Course of the Legislature on the New Constitution.

Evils Corrected by Constitutional Reform.

No More Corruption in the Election of U. S. Senators.

Joint Meeting of Republicans of Both Houses.

Mr. McCormick to be Speaker of the House, Mr. Strang Speaker of the Senate, and Dr. Shurlock Clerk of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 5, 1874.

United States Senatorship Under the New Constitution.

Almost all the members have arrived, and great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the course of the Legislature on the new Constitution. As to the election of a United States Senator by this Legislature, Senator Wallace, in an interview with several members of the House, said: "That one of the evils to be corrected by Constitutional reform was corruption in the elections for United States Senators; that on this subject the meaning and spirit of the new Constitution is that the people shall at the polls elect a new Legislature to choose a Senator, and that another interpretation is technical and deprives the people of their clear right of a choice. It is the plain instructions of the Democracy to their representatives at Harrisburg to promptly enact such legislation as will put into operation and faithfully carry out all the provisions of the new Constitution. There are provisions in that instrument unwise and inexpedient. These should be remedied by amendment at the earliest possible moment, and until so remedied, they should be respected and obeyed by all."

Meeting of Republicans of Both Houses.

At three o'clock this afternoon a joint meeting of the Republicans of the Senate and House took place for consultation. Senator Kutan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature will labor with all diligence to give full force and effect to all the provisions of the new Constitution, and will endeavor earnestly to perfect the legislation necessary to that end.

Resolved, That the best interests of the State require that the greatest possible economy should be practiced in providing for the expenditure of the public funds.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of ten from the House and five from the Senate be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting the changes that are necessary in the joint rules and the order of business in the two Houses, under the new Constitution, and report generally what duties devolve upon the Legislature at this session.

The Offices.

Very little interest is taken in many of the minor positions, as the general impression prevails that the pruning knife will be resolutely applied in the appropriation bill for the session.

Mr. McCormick will be Speaker; Mr. Shurlock, of Beaver, Chief Clerk of the House, and Mr. Morrison Assistant.

In the Senate, Mr. Strang will be elected Speaker. Senator McSherry, of Adams, will receive the caucus nomination and support of the Democrats for Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Orvis, of Center, will be supported for the same place in the House.

Contested Seats.

There is some talk of Wagonseller contesting the seat of Senator Andy Dill, and Nagle, of Philadelphia, that of John Lamon, of the Third District of Philadelphia.

The City Charter.

The City Charter of Pittsburgh has not been signed.

The Governor's Message.

The Governor's message will not be delivered before Wednesday noon.

Supplement to the Insurance Law.

The Insurance Commissioner (Montgomery Foster) is preparing a supplement to the General Insurance law, which will compel all foreign companies to file evidence of a paid up capital before taking risks in this State. B.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Crisis.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Times'* special from Madrid says it was Marshal Serrano's wish that Castelar should should be a member of the new ministry, but the latter refused. On the defeat of Castelar and previous to the interference of General Pavia, the Cortes elected Senor Patonio President of the Cabinet.

The force besieging Cartagena has accepted the new Government. The national militia in Madrid is being quietly disarmed. A rumor is in circulation in Madrid that the Duke of Montpensier, General Morlones was a concocted manœuver in support of General Pavia's, *coup d'etat*.

An Armed Firing in Saragossa.

An armed rising of Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours' fighting the troops took two hundred insurgents prisoners and captured six cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

Constitutional Guarantees Suspended.

MADRID, January 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day suspending constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870 for the maintainance of public order.

Protest from Castelar.

Senor Castelar's letter, addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal *coup d'etat*. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by the bayonet."

Several members of the majority which voted against Castelar now approve of the stand he has taken.

CUBA.

The Monarchists Jubilant.

HAVANA, January 5.—The overthrow of the Castelar ministry has been favorably received in Havana. The Casino and Panolis especially are jubilant. The voluntiers are evidently in favor of a monarchy. The crowns on the sterns of the Spanish vessels in the harbor, which were painted over when the republic was in vogue, are now being regilded. The imperial Spanish coat of arms has again be placed on the palace of the Captain General.

BY MAIL.

Religious.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The following are the resolutions prepared for the public meeting to be held at St. James' Hall, London, under the Presidency of Earl Russell, on Tuesday, 27th of January, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German Government in its conflict with the Ultramontanes:

First. That this meeting desires to express to His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, a deep sense of admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date September 3, 1873.

Second. That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and, therefore, deeply sympathizes with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrine of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome.

Third. That the chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and to the German people.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the Liberals at Rome are making use of Pio Nono as a beatification for the rejection of all proposals for accommodation, and to urge that the separation of the temporal and spiritual kingdoms should be carried out logically and completely, and that the church buildings and city monuments of all kinds, and above all, the Vatican library and galleries, should be taken by the State. This view, it is observed, was not only adopted by Napoleon I, in his original occupation of Italy, made when he was General Bonaparte, but was practically acquiesced in by the Pope, who accepted it as one of the conditions of peace, under the defeat of his troops. That imposed on him the sending of a number of the most valuable works of art, etc., to Paris, without any attempt to attach any sacredness to them as Church property.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The General Assembly convened this morning in the House of Representatives, and all but eight members answered to the roll call. George L. Converse, of Franklin, was chosen Speaker; Thomas Coughlin, of Crawford, Chief Clerk; Thomas L. Crites, of Allen, First Assistant; W. B. Dodds, of Hamilton, Second Assistant; J. L. Huston, Sergeant-at-Arms, of Hamilton; Henry L. Bishop, of Ouyahoga, First Assistant, and J. T. Martin, of Seneca, Second Assistant.

As soon as the House was organized a resolution was offered asking Congress to repeal the salary grab law. This resolution was referred to a special committee, with instructions to amend so as to censure President Grant for signing said bill, and report the resolution back to-morrow.

The Senate organized at 10 A. M., with Lieutenant Governor Mueller in the chair. All the Senators were present, and effected a permanent organization by electing S. K. Donavin, of Delaware, Chief Clerk; W. H. Shircliff, of Licking, First Assistant; W. H. Morgan, of Carol, Second Assistant; C. A. Parker, Sergeant-at-Arms; George W. Lee, of Fairfield, First Assistant, and Charles Negley, of Darke, Second Assistant.

Newly Elected Aldermen, Attention.

We have a complete outfit for aldermen's use, such as Dockets, Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Blanks of all kinds; also all kinds of Printing done to order. Send your orders to J. R. Weldin & Co.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1874.

Meeting of Workingmen.

About a thousand unemployed workingmen met in mass meeting this morning, in Union square, in response to a call issued by one Patrick A. Dunn, to denounce the Board of Assistant Aldermen in failing to order heads of departments to have all work done by day labor instead of by contract. Theodore H. Banks, who appears at all similar meetings, was made temporary chairman, and in the course of a short address, urged the workingmen to come to the front and hold their own against swindling politicians, who wanted to keep them in starvation. He advised them, however, not to take definite action now, but wait for the open air meeting of next week, arranged by the Committee of Safety, at the close of which the unemployed would march to City Hall and pass in review before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Dunn, who issued the call, now appeared, and was made permanent chairman. He addressed the workingmen not to be too hasty, at the same time urging them to organize on the spot, march to City Hall, and await the reply of the Mayor, Comptroller and Aldermen to their demands.

One Maguire followed, saying if their demands were not accoded to by fair means, then force must be used to prevent the heads of departments from having their own way.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Mayor and Comptroller, after which all started for City Hall, their numbers being increased as they moved through the streets.

On reaching City Hall, the Committee of Five attempted to see the Mayor and the different heads of Departments, but failed in every instance. The crowd that accompanied them then listened to more addresses, and after resolving to hold a grand demonstration on Thursday next, dispersed.

Death from Exposure.

Margaret Fitzsimmons, aged sixty-two years, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from want and exposure. A filthy dress which she wore contained nineteen pockets, and in these were found three hundred dollars.

Resumption by Henry Clews & Co.

Henry Clews & Co. resumed their banking business to-day, announcing the fact through a circular, in which they warmly thank their creditors for their forbearance, and declare their readiness now to pay all obligations in full.

Suicide.

Robert K. Johnson, Jr., a partner in the shipping house of Cracker, Wood & Co., No. 52 South street, of this city, committed suicide at his residence in Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been very unwell for a few days previously.

The Chief Justiceship.

The Bar Association of this city will consider at a special session to-morrow evening the question of the nomination of George H. Williams for Chief Justice of the United States.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 6, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, continued cloudy weather and rain, with northerly to easterly winds, and without a decided fall of temperature.

For the lower lake region, and thence southward to West Virginia and southwestward over the Ohio valley and Tennessee, easterly to southerly winds, with a slight rise of temperature and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather in the afternoon.

For the Southern Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, winds veering to easterly or southerly, with continued threatening weather and rain, the temperature rising in the Mississippi valley.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Missouri valley, light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, rising temperature and clear or fair weather. The Ohio river will rise slowly at stations below Cincinnati.

SCHOOL FOR REFORM.

Incorporators' Annual Meeting—Report of Superintendent—Officers Elected &c.

The contributors of the Pennsylvania Reform School held their annual meeting yesterday at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street.

The following report was presented by Superintendent Avery: Number of inmates December 24, 1872, 256; received in 1873, 151; discharged in 1873, 123; remaining December, 23, 1873, 284. Of those received during the year, 128 were committed, 8 were returned, having been indentured; 4 returned voluntarily, and 11 were arrested and returned. Of those discharged, 6 were by indenture, 47 definitely, 4 as unfit subjects, 58 on parole, 3 died, and 5 escaped. Of the number committed, 80 were from Allegheny county. During the last thirteen years, boys have been indentured as follows: To farmers, 128; to whipmakers, 2; to carpenters, 5; to blacksmiths, 5; to gardeners, 8; to shoemakers, 10; to bakers, 6; to painters, 2; to barbers, 4; to coopers, 6; to plasterers, 1; to manufacturers, 12; to merchants, 4; to saddlers, 2—total, 195. During the same period 202 girls were indentured.

The net proceeds of labor done by the boys during the past year is estimated at $866.87.

The health of the inmates has been generally good during the year. The schools of the male and female departments have been in regular session during the year. They are thoroughly graded, and the course of study does not differ materially from that usually pursued in our public schools. The boys occupying the main building have been employed in the manufacture of whips and brooms on contract, and in the manufacture of shoes for the use of the institution. The amount realized from labor is slightly in advance of last year. The small boys, who occupy a family building on the premises, have been employed in knitting, and, though no revenue has been derived from their labor, considerable expense has been saved the institution. The girls have been employed in the usual domestic duties, and in the sewing department. All the cooking, washing, ironing, tailoring and sewing for our large family is done by the female inmates. The receipts and expenditures during the year were as follows:

Receipts	$125,454 30
Expenditures	121,776 93
Cash on hand December 23	$3,677 37

The following officers and managers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Jno. Phillips.
Vice President—Thomas J. Bigham.
Secretary—Jno. B. D. Meeds.
Treasurer—C. Yeager.
Managers—J. W. Alexander, B. L. Fahnestock, G. L. B. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, Henry Irwin, Jonathan Lenz, John E. Park, William Reinhart, James Schoonmaker, Wm. B. Scaife, J. B. Sweitzer and Thomas Wightman.

Managers chosen by the County Commissioners—Jno. Gilfillan, Moses Chess, Wm. Barker and Arthur Hutson.

PERSONAL.

***Last evening the annual meeting of the pew-holders of the North avenue M. E church, Allegheny, was held. Mr. Alex. Hanna, presided, Mr. Samuel Osborne acted as Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Simon Drum was read and accepted, and the following gentlemen were then elected as Trustees for the year 1874. Messrs. Joseph Walton, George D. Riddle, James Gordon, J. B. Orr, J. L. Graham, Andrew Ackley, W. J. Kountz, Simon Drum, J. W. Hall.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.'S BULLETIN.

Our Blank Books.

What we claim for them, and the reasons why people should buy them:

First. Fine quality of paper.
Second. Full size of paper.
Third. Superior strength of binding.
Fourth. Full count quires.
Fifth. Plain, legible pageing.
Sixth. Our books are all properly seasoned, a consideration above all others.
Seventh. They are sewed on parchment bands.

We sell them as low as new, unseasoned, short count and small size, sold elsewhere.

We wish to call the attention of bankers, merchants, and business men generally, to the fact that we guarantee to have as complete a variety of Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books and smaller petty Blank Books as can be found in any Eastern house. Blank Books made to order in extra style. Call and inspect our stock. J. R. Weldin & Co., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 101 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Diaries for 1874

At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

An Immense Stock of Stationery

For sale at Eastern prices to the trade before taking stock. J. R. Weldin & Co.

3, 4 and 6 Column Journals

At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

The Girard Savings Bank

opened lately as a Bank of Discount and Deposit at No. 64 Federal street, in the new block at the northeast corner of Lacock, was organized principally to encourage the saving and secure investing of part of the weekly earnings of the provident. Payments may be made on the Stock weekly or monthly.

Six per cent. per annum is allowed on time Deposits.

Besides the regular daily hours for business, it is opened on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Capt. W. W. Martin is the President, Wm. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice President and Mr. S. S. Bryan, Cashier. TTHS

GENERAL OFFICE
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. W. CO.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

$1000 Reward.

Notice.—Whereas it is believed that the present strike is the result of a conspiracy to prevent the public from using the lines owned and operated by the Company, and whereas it is desirable that all persons engaged in such conspiracy should be promptly punished. It is therefore ordered by this Company, that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in any conspiracy against the interests of this Company in connection with the present difficulties that exist upon these roads.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
6t General Manager.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

We Would Call the Attention

Of business men to the fact that we are prepared to do all kinds of Mercantile Printing at the very lowest rates. Special prices on large lots. Send your orders for Cards, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Posters, Circulars, etc., to J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

Double Value for Your Money.

Kind, Husband call at No. 27 Fifth avenue and expend a few dollars on account of your better half. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts &c. selling for half price.

HOME NEWS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

The statement having gained currency that passengers availing themselves of the cheap rates to the seaboard could not obtain tickets at reduced rates, when returning home, S. C. Hough, General Passenger Agent of the Connellsville Road, announces in a card elsewhere that tickets at the reduced rate may be had at the offices of the B. & O. R. R. Co., 229 Broadway, New York; 660 Chestnut street Philadelphia; 149 West Baltimore street, and at the depot in Baltimore, and 485 Pennsylvania avenue, or at the depot, Washington City.

Mechanics' School.

A school for mechanics was opened last night in the Ralston School House, under the direction of City Superintendent Luckey. Forty-seven young men were present, ranging in age from 15 to 21 years. They represented nearly every branch of industry in our city, there being machinists, glass-blowers, blacksmiths, stone cutters, carpenters, puddlers and representatives of many other trades on hand, and of the entire number only a few had ever taken any lessons in drawing. This school starts out with a good attendance, which will no doubt, increase nightly. Sessions will be held four evenings in each week.

Equalization.

The equalization of valuations in the rural districts is said to be working well. In Leet, Sewickley and Neville townships Controller Warner has refused to accept the returns of the Assessors, as they are not up to the standard. In Leet township the assessment was increased four times, in Sewickley five times and in Neville only one half. In some of the wards of the city the assessment has been increased as high as fifteen times. Mr. Warner also found out, it is said, that for the last six years no municipal, county, poor or school tax has been paid by the Pittsburgh Gas Company on its works in the Sixth ward.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

We would earnestly counsel all lovers of true eloquence to go and hear the above mentioned eminent gentleman at Library Hall to-night. He is said to be the most cultivated and popular divine in Boston. Thousands flock to his church every Sunday. His voice is rich and powerful; his diction most elegant; his arguments most convincing. What charms his hearers, however, is the originality of his style, he is no imitator. He follows in the path of no orator, everything he writes is fresh crisp and new, hot from the workshop of his vigorous brain. Let a rousing house welcome him to our city. We predict that this will not be his last visit here.

Deaths in Pittsburgh

Dr. W. Solvely, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in this city for the week ending last Saturday: Asthma, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 2; congestion of the brain, 4; capillary bronchitis, 5; cancer of breast, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; Cerebritis, 2; consumption, 4; convulsions, 6; diptheritis, 2; diarrhœa, 1; acute enteritis, 2; disease of liver, 2; heart, hypertrophy, 1; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 4; acute laryngitis, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; acute meningitis, 1; sub acute meningitis, 1; measles, 1; metritis, 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; pneumonitis, 12; pericarditis, 1; peritonitis, 2; scrofula, 1; unknown, 4; uremia, 1; uterine phlebitis, 1; uterine hemorrhage, 1. Males 34 and females 39. Total 73. White 67 and colored 6.

Wants His Wages.

Anthony O'Donnell, engineer, and the owners of the steamer Tigress, were engaged yesterday in disputing before Commissioner McCandless in reference to the compensation to be given Anthony for services on the boat. He alleged that there was an agreement by which he was to receive one hundred dollars a month, in case he was employed a year; but, if there was a separation sooner than that, he was to get one hundred and twenty-five dollars for every month he had been at work. The owners of the boat, on the other hand, just as decidedly denied any knowledge of such an agreement, and contended that the salary was to be but one hundred dollars a month, whether the the term was long or short. The dispute probably would not have arisen, but that the parties agreed to separate before the end of the year.

The Commissioner, after hearing the contradictory evidence, concluded to take time for reflection, and so reserved his decision.

An Old Time Acquaintance.

We had a visit yesterday from Mr. John McIlwain who lives on Squirrel Hill, Twenty-second Ward. Mr. McIlwain claims to be the oldest living native of the old wards of Pittsburgh, having been born in 1802, on Second street between Market and Wood streets. He served an apprenticeship to the cabinet making business with James Liggett, long since dead. When a boy in 1808 he assisted his brother Robert as a carrier of the GAZETTE then published by Cramer, Spear & Scull. Mr. McIlwain worked at his trade until 1812, when he was elected Street Commissioner which office he held for 12 years. After this he was for some time associated with Mr. Allen Cordell in the Superintendence of the Market. His first exercise of the elective franchise was a vote in 1824 for John Quincy Adams.

We are glad to note that our old friend now on the shady side of three score and ten enjoys a green old age and has a kind word for his old time acquaintances seeming almost youthful in his kind feelings and friendly greetings.

North Fayette Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute was held at McKee's (No. 7) School, North Fayette township, on Saturday, January 3d. The school was in session during the forenoon and the exercises were of a very interesting character. Miss Robbie M. Walker fills the position of teacher in this school at the present time, and fills it well. An excellent repast was served up by the patrons of the school, and after this was disposed of a healthgiving game was played in an adjacent field by the teachers, pupils and spectators. Prof. William Stutzenberger presides over the Institute with ease and ability, and Miss Lida Wallace occupies the secretary's chair. Miss Robbie M. Walker read a fine essay on "Circumstances." Prof. William Sturgeon read "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and Miss Lida Wallace recited in an admirable way "Tell us this, Mountains." A very interesting discussion arose on the subject of "Teaching the pupils to read numbers," which was participated in by Profs. Sturgeon and Conway, Messrs. Stonecipher and Dickson, and Misses Robbie M. Walker. The next meeting of the Institute will be held at Prof. Conway's school (Noblestown,) on Saturday, January 17th.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Sandusky Street Baptist Sunday School was held last Sabbath afternoon. The church was densely filled with the scholars and friends of the school. Interesting and able addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. S. Hutson, Dr. C. A. Holmes, Rev. J. D. Herr and Rev. B. F. Woodburn. The singing under the leadership of Mr. C. H. Weir, was excellent. Miss Annie Myler read an appropriate piece, exhibiting fine elocutionary abilities. The Misses Annie and Ollie Willis, twin daughters of the chorister, sang a duet very sweetly.

The Superintendent, Prof. L. H. Eaton, read the annual report, which gave quite fully a history of the year's work. The entire number of pupils enrolled in all the departments during the year was 646. The expenses of the school for all purposes were $579.29. The school has contributed for missions $363,36.

The evening was also devoted to a discussion of the Sabbath School work, short and earnest addresses were delivered by Messrs. Jonathan Gallagher, John N. Owen, T. M. Gillespie, Rev. B. F. Woodburn and Rev. M. B. Sloan.

This school now enters on the fortieth year of its history with an efficient corps of officers and teachers, and a large attendance of scholars, all happily united in their work.

THE ELIZABETH MURDER.

The Murderer Reported Captured.—He is Taken at or near McKeesport.—A Farmer Recognizes him on the Road.

The murder at Elizabeth on Saturday night, is said to be even more horrible, and cold blooded, than at first reported. It turns out, that Patrick Slavin, after he had walked deliberately up, and shot his victim, flourished his revolver, and remarked, "bring on your s——, and I'll finish them, who's next?" The friends of the murdered man, stood aghast at such threats, and allowed him to walk out. The riot at the brewery was also a terrible affair, when it was attempted to arrest Slavin. The constable was badly beaten and at least, so the citizens say.

FIFTY SHOTS WERE FIRED

during the melee. When the police came to town on Sunday, from this city, confusion reigned and all was excitement. They however went on duty and did all that was in their power to quiet the general excitement. They remained there all of Sunday night and returned on yesterday morning, when they reported that matters had quieted down. The murderer had still managed to elude capture, though search, diligent search of the neighborhood had been made by the officers and citizens. After the officers left, however, the people did not remain idle, they continued to search for the culprit, and so far as we could learn have succeeded in capturing him, though the details here deny that he could have been caught. We have positive assurances from a reliable source that he was taken yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

HOW THE MURDERER WAS CAPTURED.

It seems that Slavin, after he left the brewery, hid himself in some house in the immediate neighborhood. Finding that he was safe to leave, he went some distance out of town, to the house of a miner, where he stayed all night, and yesterday afternoon, thinking all was safe, as the officers had returned to this city, he left his retreat, and started, in company with another man, towards McKeesport. Two miles from town he was recognized by a farmer, though he had changed his appearance considerably. The farmer at once started on horseback for Elizabeth, and there obtained assistance, and all the horses in a livery stable (five) and, with five men mounted upon them, they immediately

STARTED IN PURSUIT.

They succeeded in overtaking them, and, after compelling them to surrender, found they had captured the right man, Patrick Slavin. They then handcuffed him and proceeded to take him back. Hugh Gilbride, the barkeeper who was arrested and discharged, was re-arrested on Conductor Cannon's train, and also taken back. Slavin was held under a strong guard last night, and will be brought down to jail this morning.

If You Want Nice Pastry,

Use Prepared Flour. The under crust will be as light as the upper. It never fails.

An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure. Avoid having the dyspepsia by using Prepared Flour.

Grocers always keep Prepared Flour at 54 cents per bag.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Organized for 1874.

The First Meeting Yesterday—Getting Under Way—The Work of Organizing—The Old Presidents Complimented by Re-Election—Deciding upon Rules—Incidental Diversions of the First Assembling of the New Councils.

The new Pittsburgh Councils for 1874 held their first meeting for organization Monday afternoon, January 5, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At two o'clock the members holding over, and the members elect of the Select Branch assembled in their chamber, and were called to order by Mr. E. S. Morrow, Clerk of the Council of 1873.

READING THE RETURNS.

Mr. Wm. M. Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, then presented the returns from the different districts, showing the election of new members. When the roll was completed the list exhibited the names of the following gentlemen as members of the Select Council for 1874, the new members being designated by an asterisk.

FIRST WARD.
John A. Elder,
*Wm. B. Hunter.
SECOND.
William Phillips,
*Edward House,
THIRD.
John Shipton,
*G. L. Braun.
FOURTH.
John R. McCune,
*Harry Darlington.
FIFTH.
Bernard Rafferty,
*John O'Neil.
SIXTH.
H. F. Dannals,
*Jacob Ksebler.
SEVENTH.
Charles Jeremy,
*David Reed.
EIGHTH.
Joseph Marshall,
*Geo. B. Chalmers.
NINTH.
John Froelich,
*Peter Zorn.
TENTH.
J. Ahl,
*Anthony Meyer.
ELEVENTH.
A. G. McClelland,
*Wm. C. McCarthy.
TWELFTH.
*J. C. Rayburn,
Robert Liddell.
THIRTEENTH.
Richard G. Herron,
*John Harrison.
FOURTEENTH.
Henry Loyd,
*R. E. Reed.
FIFTEENTH.
Stephen Deitrich,
*A. H. Alborn.
SIXTEENTH.
Robert Watson,
*R. H. Smith.
SEVENTEENTH.
S. McMahon,
*John Chislett.
EIGHTEENTH.
David Kirk,
*F. S. Bissell.
NINETEENTH.
P. H. Laufman,
*R. H. Negley.

A. H. Gross,
*David Aiken.
TWENTY FIRST.
James Littell,
*T. S. Mitchell.
TWENTY SECOND.
James B. Murrray,
*H. Howard.
TWENTY THIRD.
Hill Burgwin,
*J. D. Scully.
TWENTY FOURTH
J. S. Atkinson,
*William McClurg.
TWENTY-FIFTH.
R. B. Brown,
*A. D. Clark.
TWENTY SIXTH
*Gregory Fox,
*John Eitemiller.
TWENTY SEVENTH.
J. T. Galvin,
*John Hartz.
TWENTY EIGHTH.
John Adams,
*Theodore Kestner.
TWENTY-NINTH.
William Doyle,
*T. B. Atterbury.
THIRTIETH.
G. A. Brown,
*J. B. Haines.
THIRTY FIRST.
Jacob Osh,
*Eli Scheek.
THIRTY SECOND.
D. B. Morrison.
THIRTY THIRD.
J. P. Cunningham.
THIRTY FOURTH.
*W. D. West.
THIRTY FIFTH.
Dominick Imbesen.
THIRTY SIXTH.
J. W. Carle,
E. A. Wood.
THIRTY SEVENTH.
Francis Hagle,
*Thomas Kernan.
THIRTY FOURTH.
A. W. Foster, Jr.,
*Joseph F. Minnick.
THIRTY-FIFTH.
J. P. McKee,
*Geo. Holliday.
THIRTY-SIXTH.
F. Dorrington,
*Joseph Hays.
THIRTY SEVENTH.
*Wm. Anderson,
*I. G. Macfarlane.

At the returns had been read and approved, the Clerk announced that the next thing in order was the election of a President, and stated that nominations would be received.

Messrs. McCUNE and McCANDLESS simultaneously nominated Mr. A. H. Gross, of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved the election of Mr. Gross by acclamation, which was agreed to.

The Clerk requested Mr. Phillips to administer the oath of office to the President elect.

PRESIDENT GROSS' INAUGURAL.

President GROSS, upon taking the chair, acknowledged the compliment tendered him as follows:

Gentlemen of the Select Council:

Words of thanks for the honor you have again conferred by the unanimous vote just announced would but feebly express my sincere gratitude. While appreciating this mark of your confidence, I am not unmindful of the duties incident to my position, as your presiding officer for the ensuing year. Surrounded at all times with responsibility, it is doubly so in this hour, when the credit and good name of our city has received a severe and trying shock. I am assured that any means which your wisdom may devise for bringing back our good, sturdy, old Pittsburgh to its former standing will receive my most hearty co-operation. (Applause.)

I shall endeavor to perform my duties with impartiality, and to the best of my ability, and in the *rigid enforcement* of the rules which may be adopted for our government I shall rely upon the cordial assistance of every member of this floor. Thanking you again for the honor conferred, we will now proceed to business. (Applause.)

DIVERSIONS BY THE WAY.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked if the next business was not the election of a Clerk?

The President announced that the Clerk had been elected for three years, in 1873, according to ordinance.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Mr. President, perhaps it would be as well to go through the little formality of swearing in the new members. (Laughter.)

President GROSS.—I was just about to call that up.

The members then arranged themselves in front of the desk and the oath of office was administered by the President.

Clerk MORROW called called the roll, all the members answering except Messrs. Chislett, Elder, Kestner, McKee, Osh and Shipton.

Mr. ADAMS explained that an accident detained the new member from the Twenty-eighth ward, Mr. Kestner.

President GROSS appointed as pages Messrs. Charles W. Houston and Willie H. Purnell.

Clerk MORROW was instructed to notify Common Council of the organization of the Select Branch.

SELECTING SEATS.

Several members desired the Council to go into the selection of seats.

Others who, perhaps, were comfortably arranged, didn't see any absolute necessity for any particular change.

The Chair said there had been some trouble at this end of the row, and he thought there ought to be a new deal.

Mr. FETTERMAN offered a resolution giving to Messrs. McCarty, McCandless, Murray and Anderson, the privilege of selecting front seats before the drawing.

Mr. BURGWIN desired to add Mr. Robert Watson to the list, which was agreed to.

Mr. W. B. HUNTER was next given the same privilege.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I suggest that *all* the members be allowed to take front seats. (Laughter.)

President GROSS—Perhaps some may want to take back seats before the year is over. (Laughter.)

The Superintendent, Prof. L. H. Eaton, read the annual report, which gave quite fully a history of the year's work. The entire number of pupils enrolled in all the departments during the year was 646. The expenses of the school for all purposes were $579.29. The school has contributed for missions $363,36.

The evening was also devoted to a discussion of the Sabbath School work, short and earnest addresses were delivered by Messrs. Jonathan Gallagher, John N. Owen, T. M. Gillespie, Rev. B. F. Woodburn and Rev. M. B. Sloan.

This school now enters on the fortieth year of its history with an efficient corps of officers and teachers, and a large attendance of scholars, all happily united in their work.

THE ELIZABETH MURDER.

The Murderer Reported Captured.—He is Taken at or near McKeesport.—A Farmer Recognizes him on the Road.

The murder at Elizabeth on Saturday night, is said to be even more horrible, and cold blooded, than at first reported. It turns out, that Patrick Slavin, after he had walked deliberately up, and shot his victim, flourished his revolver, and remarked, "bring on your s——, and I'll finish them, who's next?" The friends of the murdered man, stood aghast at such threats, and allowed him to walk out. The riot at the brewery was also a terrible affair, when it was attempted to arrest Slavin. The constable was badly beaten and at least, so the citizens say.

FIFTY SHOTS WERE FIRED

during the melee. When the police came to town on Sunday, from this city, confusion reigned and all was excitement. They however went on duty and did all that was in their power to quiet the general excitement. They remained there all of Sunday night and returned on yesterday morning, when they reported that matters had quieted down. The murderer had still managed to elude capture, though search, diligent search of the neighborhood had been made by the officers and citizens. After the officers left, however, the people did not remain idle, they continued to search for the culprit, and so far as we could learn have succeeded in capturing him, though the details here deny that he could have been caught. We have positive assurances from a reliable source that he was taken yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

HOW THE MURDERER WAS CAPTURED.

It seems that Slavin, after he left the brewery, hid himself in some house in the immediate neighborhood. Finding that he was safe to leave, he went some distance out of town, to the house of a miner, where he stayed all night, and yesterday afternoon, thinking all was safe, as the officers had returned to this city, he left his retreat, and started, in company with another man, towards McKeesport. Two miles from town he was recognized by a farmer, though he had changed his appearance considerably. The farmer at once started on horseback for Elizabeth, and there obtained assistance, and all the horses in a livery stable (five) and, with five men mounted upon them, they immediately

STARTED IN PURSUIT.

They succeeded in overtaking them, and, after compelling them to surrender, found they had captured the right man, Patrick Slavin. They then handcuffed him and proceeded to take him back. Hugh Gilbride, the barkeeper who was arrested and discharged, was re-arrested on Conductor Cannon's train, and also taken back. Slavin was held under a strong guard last night, and will be brought down to jail this morning.

If You Want Nice Pastry,

Use Prepared Flour. The under crust will be as light as the upper. It never fails.

An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure. Avoid having the dyspepsia by using Prepared Flour.

Grocers always keep Prepared Flour at 54 cents per bag.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The Common Branch was called to order by Clerk Booth shortly after two o'clock, who stated that this was the day fixed by act of incorporation, and supplements thereto, for the organization of Councils, and there being a sufficient number of gentlemen present to constitute a quorum, the Council would come to order.

The Sergeant at Arms introduced Acting Mayor Butler, who had the election returns, and which were handed by him to the Clerk. Commencing at the first ward, the Clerk then read throughout the returns from all the wards, of the election held on the first Tuesday of December, and, at the close, there being no contestants, on motion of Mr. DUFF, the returns were severally approved:

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following are the names of the members of this Council, arranged according to wards, and as the Clerk announced them:

FIRST WARD.
Jas. G. Milligan.
SECOND.
*D. W. C. Carroll.
THIRD.
*Sam'l P. Fulton.
FOURTH.
W. W. Thompson.
FIFTH.
*John C. Riley.
SIXTH.
*Edwin Bindley.
W. J. Flynn.
SEVENTH.
Samuel Mears.
EIGHTH.
William Kerr,
John Knoxland.
NINTH.
Marker Rush.
TENTH.
Frank Weisser.
ELEVENTH.
Charles Meyran.
TWELFTH.
Thomas Rosewell,
Jacob Kurtz.
THIRTEENTH.
*Charles P. Duff.
FOURTEENTH.
James B. Glass,
Peter Connelly.
FIFTEENTH.
John Fox.
SIXTEENTH.
J. B. Epping,
L. J. Shallenbrand.
SEVENTEENTH
*John Moore,
John H. Scott.
EIGHTEENTH.
P. W. Seibert.

NINETEENTH.
*P. D. Perchment.
TWENTIETH.
*W. B. Negley
TWENTY FIRST.
Wm. F. Aull.
TWENTY SECOND.
D. B. Morrison.
TWENTY THIRD.
J. P. Cunningham.
TWENTY FOURTH.
*W. D. West.
TWENTY FIFTH.
Dominick Imbesen.
TWENTY SIXTH.
J. W. Carle,
E. A. Wood.
TWENTY SEVENTH.
Francis Hagle.
TWENTY EIGHTH.
J. T. Thomas.
TWENTY NINTH.
*H. M. Rolfe.
THIRTIETH.
H. D. Rolfe.
THIRTY FIRST.
John W. Turney.
THIRTY SECOND.
J. P. McCord.
THIRTY THIRD.
*Patrick Laughran.
THIRTY FOURTH.
*Patrick Foley.
THIRTY FIFTH.
*A. Obelheldman.
THIRTY SIXTH.
David Robinson.
THIRTY SEVENTH.
John Semple.

All those marked with an asterisk are old members.

Mr. S. P. FULTON—Gentlemen, I move that Mr. W. B Negley, of the Twentieth ward, be unanimously re